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AMERICAN AND CANADIAN TRADE.

NEXT week's issue of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is to be specially circulated to buyers of druggists' goods in Canada, the United States, and the West Indies. It will contain reports of the Pharmaceutical Society meetings, and in other respects will be excellent for business advertisements, but the Publisher cannot guarantee insertion of any received after Tuesday, May 21. Would advertisers please note this, and send him their instructions immediately? The Supplement will remain open for small advertisements until 4 P.M. on Thursday, May 23, and it is worth noting here that the Supplement will be circulated next week to the entire trade of the British Isles, so that it gives an exceptionally good chance for situation and shop advertisements.

Summary.

FORMULÆ for veterinary remedies are given on p. 804.

THE IRISH HIGH COURT JUDGMENT in the P. & G. Egan case is printed on p. 790.

A JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL has been sent to Persia to study opium-production there (p. 785).

THE chemistry of the thyroid gland is one of the subjects discussed in *Scientific Progress* (p. 796).

DR. NORMAN MOORE and Sir John Williams are new members of the General Medical Council (p. 782).

ANOTHER page of elementary dispensing-practice for juniors is contributed by Mr. Joseph Ince (p. 803).

THE Alkali Bill has passed the Standing Committee of the House of Lords with amendments (p. 788).

THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION spent 30% more during the past session than it received (p. 807).

THE little birds that want to get on the Pharmaceutical Aviary perch are depicted by Mr. Reynolds this week (p. 796).

THOSE who use the figure of an eye on any trade-printing should read the report on p. 790, also the note on the subject on p. 801.

THE figure of a cycling lady on health-salt tins has brought a manufacturer into the High Court for infringement of copyright (p. 792).

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING OF CHEMISTS, under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society, was held at Plymouth on Wednesday (p. 806).

THE WESTMINSTER COLLEGE DINNER on Tuesday was a success. Some interesting facts in regard to the College were made public (p. 805).

IF a doctor retires from a case of illness he is not entitled to fees, says the Southwark Judge. We question the opinion (p. 801).

CAMBERWELL CHEMISTS are to visit the Vestry in regard to the recent magnesia-prosecutions. They are also to form an Association (p. 807).

AT the Early-closing inquiry last week the Editor of the *C. & D.* gave evidence respecting the vote of Chemists' Associations on the subject (p. 788).

STANDARDISATION OF GALENICALS is not an unmixed blessing according to E. Merck, whose monograph on the subject we comment upon (p. 800).

THE strange results of a pick-me-up, consisting of liq. ammon. acet. 3v., have been narrated to the Judges of the Dublin Court of King's Bench (p. 792).

A BRITISH ACADEMY, resembling the French assembly of immortals, has been proposed, but the Royal Society does not take kindly to the idea (p. 801).

MR. O. E. TREZISE, the Wellingborough chemist who is alleged to have given solution of strychnine for a cough-mixture, is now charged with manslaughter (p. 782).

THE B.P.C. RESEARCH-LIST is printed on p. 808. If there are forty-six unknown young men who want to be known, and can work well, all they have to do is to select a subject each.

MARKET-FLUCTUATIONS are few this week, and business is still dull. Quinine is dearer in second hands, and chloral hydrate has again been advanced. Lime-juice is tending firmer (p. 813).

XRAYSER'S TOPICS are election addresses, the eye trade-mark case, magnesia prosecutions, the Shops (Early-closing) Bill, the morning call on the King by two pharmacists, and the Pharmaceutical Society's balance (p. 797).

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Fellows of the Chemical Society was held on Wednesday evening, to consider the proposed change of meeting to Wednesday, and by 90 to 3 the Fellows condemned the proposal (p. 787).

MESSRS. ELLIMAN, SONS & Co. have done good service to the trade by establishing before Mr. Justice Kekewich the legality of their anti-cutting agreement. The Judge has ordered two traders who broke the agreement to pay Messrs. Elliman damages (p. 793).

SEVERAL important decisions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts merit attention. The High Court holds that analysts should, when possible, give on their certificates the weight of the sample (p. 790); the Keighley magistrates held that a statement in a *C. & D.* inset and a label do not constitute a warranty (p. 791), and the High Court has, in an arsenical-beer case, held that Section 6 of the 1875 Act properly applies (p. 798).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A dinner of civil surgeons who have served in South Africa is to be held at the Hotel Cecil on June 5.

A naval pensioner, named Edmund George Burden (51), who had been dispenser to Dr. Carling, of Eastney, for six years, was discharged, and shot himself on May 6.

On May 6 a restive horse plunged into the front of Mr. Herbert Smith's pharmacy, Gane Street, Workington. Two plate-glass windows and the framework were smashed.

Hawarden Board of Guardians has decided to increase the salary of Dr. Roberts, the workhouse medical officer, from 35% to 40% a year, in order to cover the cost of drugs he supplies.

The jubilee celebrations at Owens College, Manchester, begin on Saturday, May 18, with a monster smoking-concert in St. James's Hall, at which Mr. Charles Santley will be one of the principal vocalists.

The Arsenical-poisoning Commission again examined witnesses on May 10 and 13, amongst them being Mr. E. Grant Hooper, F.C.S., of the Government Laboratories, who described his methods of analysis.

Two drunken tramps visiting Bourne last week destroyed the plate-glass windows in three establishments in the Market Place, one of these being that of Messrs. Mills & Baxter, chemists, where damage to the amount of 7*l*. was done.

On May 8 Mr. Frederick Louis Draper, chemist and druggist, and a fellow-assistant at MacSymon's Stores, Waterloo, Liverpool, were rowing on the river Dee at Chester, when the boat capsized. Mr. Draper succeeded in reaching the embankment, but his companion was drowned.

Some time ago the Local Government Board declined to sanction an increase in the salary of the medical officer for the Cannock Union (Dr. Riley) to 135% per annum, because such salary included the supply of drugs. Further representations having been made the L.G.B. has now consented to sanction the arrangement for two years until the new infirmary is completed.

At Old Fold Farm, High Barnet, on May 31, Messrs. Tattersall will sell the Enfield Chase Staghounds, Mr. J. Hills Hartridge having decided to give them up. Hounds, hinds, hunters, deer-cart—everything, in fact, in connection with the meet—will be included. So says the *Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Hartridge is a chemist and druggist, and until recently was a director of Vinolia (Limited).

The General Medical Council is to meet in the first week of June, when business of exceptional interest to druggists will be considered. Last week Dr. Norman Moore was elected the Council representative of the Royal College of Physicians of London in place of Sir Dyce Duckworth, who has resigned. The King in Council on Monday appointed Sir John Williams, M.D., as one of his representatives on the Council from May 23.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, May 14, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Mr. Rudolph J. Tancre, of Auklane, Prussia, soap-merchant, sued the Standard Trading Corporation (Limited), 24 Cursitor Street, to recover the sum of 57*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*. for soap delivered at various times. The defence was that the credit had not expired, but when it came out in the course of the argument that the plaintiff wrote to the defendants in August saying the prices were so low that they could only be regarded as cash prices, the Commissioner gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Manslaughter Verdicts.

The adjourned inquest upon the exhumed body of Agnes Robina Robinson was resumed at Wellingborough on May 9, when Mr. W. G. Duke, who represented Mr. O. E. Trezise, stated that Mr. Trezise now admitted that the handwriting on

the label of the cough-mixture was his, and that he had decided to retire from business immediately.

The woman who obtained the cough-mixture from Mr. Trezise, having given evidence, Mr. Trezise himself was recalled, and admitted the handwriting on the label, but said he did not remember receiving a copy of the regulations relating to the storage of poisons from the Pharmaceutical Society in 1899.

The grandfather of the deceased child deposed to having sent a small quantity of the cough-mixture to his son-in-law, who was a chemist in the Isle of Wight. After the receipt of a statement of this son-in-law witness sent the remainder of the mixture to Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), of London. He afterwards called upon Mr. Trezise, and asked him to produce his strychnine. He showed witness a powder, and also a bottle like the one in court, on which was a dirty "Poison" label. Mr. Trezise took this bottle from an open shelf upon which were other hottles of a similar shape.

Replying to the Coroner, Mr. Trezise said the sandpaper on the bottle produced had been added since the last witness called upon him. He would not like to swear that it was a regulation that a bottle containing poison should bear something distinctive to the touch.

William Arthur Harrison Naylor, pharmaceutical chemist, a director of Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), Southwark Street, S.E., deposed that he had found abundant evidence of strychnine in the mixture sent to him for analysis—about 1 gr. in 109 minims.

Police evidence having been given, the Coroner summed up the evidence, remarking that though the jury might have feelings of sympathy with Mr. Trezise, who was an old man, it was also their duty to consider the facts and the law. After conferring in private, the jury returned the following verdict:—

That the deceased had administered to her on March 22 strychnine-poison in mixture for cough-medicine, and that the said poison had been supplied to the mother of the deceased for administration to the deceased by Octavius Edwards Trezise, a registered chemist and druggist, who had not kept the said poison in his shop in the manner prescribed by the regulations with respect to the keeping of poisons, but had kept the same in a negligent, improper, and unlawful manner, and was therefore guilty of culpable neglect of duty imposed upon him by law, and that such neglect directly led to the death of the deceased, and we do further say that the said Octavius Edwards Trezise did feloniously kill the said Agnes Robina Johnson.

The Coroner issued a warrant, and Mr. Trezise appeared before the Wellingborough Petty Sessional Bench on May 10. Formal evidence having been given, prisoner was remanded, bail being allowed—prisoner in 100*l*., and two sureties of 50*l*.

A Northampton paper, referring to this sad case, says: "Mr. Trezise is one of Wellingborough's oldest and most-respected tradesmen; he is 80 years of age, and up to the time that old age made him decline public office he was one of the town's administrators upon the old Local Board of Health. Up to about a year ago, too, he was superintendent of the Wesleyan Sunday-school, and he has a son occupying a high position in the Wesleyan ministry. It is a sign of the universal respect and confidence in which Mr. Trezise is held that, after the inquest at which the manslaughter verdict was returned, some of the jurymen became bail for him, and that after the magisterial examination yesterday his bondsmen were chief officials of the Wesleyan Sunday-school."

At Castle Eden Petty Sessions on May 9, William Harry Ryott, of Thornley, described as a chemist (but whose name does not appear on the register of chemists and druggists), was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of a married woman, named Cain, whom Ryott had attended during her confinement.

Lighting the Darkness.

At the last meeting of the Malden (Surrey) District Council a letter was read from Messrs. Chorley & Co., dispensing chemists, Malden, asking for permission to erect a lamp in front of their shop. The Highways Committee recommended that the lamp be not allowed, but a Councillor said he did not think the lamp would be any more obstruction than the Council's own lamps, and it would have the effect of giving more light in the Market Place. He moved as an amendment that the lamp be allowed. This was seconded, and carried, on the understanding that the lamp be kept alight for the same period as the Council's lamps.

Cricket.

Davy Hills C.C. beat Johnsen & Jørgensen's C.C. at Willesden last Saturday by 71 to 43. Mr. C. T. Parker hit up 26 of the 71.

The league match for the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship on May 11 was between Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. C.C. and Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. C.C., the scores being 128 and 32, thus making it an easy "tabloid" win. The double-figure scores were Mace (11), Gordon-Cowen (22), Lane (12), and Hookham (37 not out) for B. W. & Co., and Boielle (16) for B. B. & Co. In the bowling, Mr. Purton got 1 for 10, Mr. Mace 3 for 6, and Mr. Gordon-Cowen 5 for 13.

Notes from Birmingham.

Dr. A. B. Bostock Hill has been re-appointed the public analyst for Leamington for a year.

Mr. W. Jones, who has gone to Tewkesbury, formerly had a shop in Great Lister Street, and subsequently became the proprietor of the business of Morris, Banks & Co. This latter business ultimately changed its title to that of the Midland Apothecaries' Company.

The Council of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association met last week to arrange for the dinner and annual meeting. On its agenda-paper no mention was made of the annual election to the London Council, and it is reported that the subject was not even alluded to. Why?

In a neighbouring town the inspector of dispensing scales and weights received a mild rebuff. He entered a chemist's shop and demanded to see and try these articles, and was told he might. He did, and said some of the weights were not quite accurate. This was disputed and reference made to an excellent balance, turning to $\frac{1}{10}$ milligramme, when it was found that the chemist was right and the inspector wrong. The latter was satisfied, and said he should not trouble the chemist again.

Fires.

A fire broke out in the sulphate of ammonium works of the Putney Gaslight and Coke Company in North Street, Wandsworth, and a workman was burned to death.

At a fire which broke out in the oil and colour works of Messrs. Isaac Bentley & Co., Adelphi, Salford, on May 11, damage was done to the extent of 300%, and two horses were burnt to death.

Damage to the extent of between 70% and 80% was done by a fire which occurred at the Globe Chemical-works, Widnes, on May 7. The outbreak was due to a red-hot cinder falling on some bisulphide of carbon.

A fire which broke out last week in a grocer's shop in Willingham was discovered by Mr. W. Spencer Turner, pharmaceutical chemist, who lives opposite. Mr. Turner was aroused by the restlessness of his child, and on going to the bedroom-window saw smoke issuing from the fanlight of the grocer's shop. He dressed hastily, roused the inmates, and helped to rescue them from the building, which was completely destroyed. Continuing the part of good Samaritans, Mr. Turner and his wife took the houseless family into their own house, providing them with food and clothes.

A Fatal Drink.

We briefly noted amongst the "Poisonings" of last week that a man had been poisoned at Hull by drinking a quantity of fluid extract of aconite, the bottle containing which was said to have been found in a dustbin. In connection with this matter, two youths appeared at Hull Police Court on May 13, charged with stealing a 1-lb. bottle of liquid extract of aconite from the warehouse of Messrs. William Allison & Co. (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Blanket Row, Hull. The evidence at the inquest on the poisoned man was to the effect that the two lads brought the bottle into a lodging-house, and they tried to read the label, but could not. The deceased man then took a mouthful of the liquid, and died shortly afterwards. The prisoners, named O'Rourke and Crabbe respectively, were remanded.

The Week's Poisonings.

Poisoning-fatalities to the number of eighteen have been recorded since our last report. Two of these were caused

by taking unscheduled poisons—salt of lemon, and hydrochloric acid. On the other hand, fourteen were due to scheduled poisons, seven being carbolic acid, four laudanum, and one perchloride of mercury. The two remaining cases were singular in that in one instance death was attributed to poisoning by rhubarb-leaves, and the other to "carbolic-acid." In the former instance an inquest was held at Ashted on May 10 on the body of a man named John Lintott (39), who, after being medically treated for a gastric attack, took a dose of medicine made from cooked rhubarb-leaves. He was taken seriously ill, the symptoms being similar to those of oxalic-poisoning; and death was certified to be due to excessive vomiting brought on by the rhubarb-leaves. In the second case the victim was a prisoner in Preston gaol, who drank the drippings from a cask of "carbolic-acid," described as "non-poisonous, sanitary, liquid soap," used for cleansing-purposes, and obtained from Messrs. Walker, druggists, Liverpool. Deceased died, according to the medical evidence, from carbolic-acid poisoning, the result of taking the carbolic-acid. Mr. J. T. Freestone, works-manager for Messrs. W. & F. Walker, Liverpool, manufacturers of carbolic-acid, stated that carbolic-acid did not contain 3 per cent. of carbolic acid, and, therefore, did not come within the poisons schedule, and consequently was not labelled "Poison." Carbolic-acid did not contain carbolic acid, but only a neutral compound made from the acid. The jury in returning a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind," recommended that the words "non-poisonous" should be omitted from the advertisements and labels referring to carbolic-acid.—An inquest has been held at Workington touching the death of Elizabeth Hanoy (29), who expired at the surgery of Mr. H. de Bosco Askew, dentist, Curwen Street, Workington, directly after chloroform had been administered by Dr. Highet, medical officer of health for the borough.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. Harry Hoskin, M.P.S.I., late manager of Lynan's Drug-stores, Belfast, has opened a neatly fitted and well-stocked pharmacy at Sovereign Street, Clonakilty, co. Cork.

Drug-contracts.

Mr. Samuel Boyd (Boileau & Boyd), Mary Street, Dublin, has secured the contract for supplies of various goods to the Dublin County Council.

Cork Exhibition.

Arrangements for holding an industrial exhibition at Cork next year are progressing satisfactorily. The sum of 5,000% has been contributed by the Technical Department, Dublin. A section of the exhibition will be devoted to the drug and allied trades.

The Conference Visit.

The arrangements for holding in Dublin the annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference are proceeding without a hitch. The local committee are sparing no effort to ensure to the visitors a typical *cead mille failte*, and there is reason to believe that success will crown their exertions.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Fire.

On May 10 a fire was discovered in the rear of the shop of Mr. James Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, 116 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh. Smoke was seen issuing from the shop,

and when the firemen burst the front door the smoke and fumes from the chemicals effectually prevented them from gaining an entrance. Ultimately, however, they were successful in clearing the premises, although in doing so much damage was done by water and otherwise. The origin of the outbreak is a mystery. Most of the bottles in the back shop were destroyed, and those in the front shop were stopperless and their contents rendered useless. The damage is estimated at 350%, and is only partially insured.

A Chemist's Love-song.

The boys of Fettes College, near Edinburgh, publish a magazine called *Fettesian*. In a recent issue occur the following lines:—

Wed me, my Permanganata,
Taste what hygienic bliss is;
I will through my respirator
Woo thee with aseptic kisses.

Though I'm sure that in those glances
Nought can lurk of germs bacillic,
Drop your veil—we'll take no chances—
Made of gauze so salicylic.

Best to trust to science, and to
Let your troubled brow grow placid,
For I've pounds in my portmanteau
Of anhydrous prussic acid.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

INCREASE OF DIPHTHERIA IN PARIS.—Recent statistics published by the city authorities show that during the first four months of the present year there has been a serious increase in this malady in Paris; 1,262 cases were reported during that period, of which 225 proved fatal, or about double the average of the preceding three years.

"MAL DE MER."—The Secretary writes:—"Nous avons l'honneur de vous remercier de l'annonce de la ligue que vous avez bien voulu faire dans votre journal CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST du 4 mai 1901. Nous avions omis de vous prier également de bien vouloir donner l'adresse de la ligue telle qu'elle est ci-dessus et l'indication que le journal est envoyé franco à quiconque en fait la demande" (82 Boulevard Port-Royal, Paris). "Peut-être serez-vous assez aimable pour faire cette insertion dans un de vos prochains numéros."

HYDROPHOBIA.—I paid a visit to the Pasteur Institute in the rue Dutot this week, and was speaking to Dr. Roux about the case of Mme. de Yturbe's children, who were bitten by a pet terrier which suddenly went mad. The children were taken at once to the Institute, and are out of danger. Dr. Roux said it is of primordial importance that the animal should not be killed just after it has bitten anyone. The dog should be isolated and watched, so that all doubt as to its madness can be set at rest. The treatment for bitten persons extends over a fortnight in the case of a single bite on the hand, arm, or leg. Bites on the face are more dangerous, owing to the nearness of the nerve-centres.

A SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS has just been formed in Paris. Alarmed by the spread of the scourge, a committee has been named, under the presidency of Dr. J. J. Payrot, one of the vice-presidents being M. A. Fumouze, the well-known Paris pharmacist, officer of the Légion d'honneur, and President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. It is computed that there are in France more than 150,000 people affected with tuberculosis every year. The object of the Society is to make known the fact that the disease may be communicated by germs, and the necessity of destroying these germs in order to put an end to the plague. An appeal is to be made to the general public to join in this useful work. An active member subscribes 10f. per year, a life member a single payment of 100f., and a benefactor member a minimum payment of 1,000f. The head office is at 33 rue Lafayette, Paris.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION AWARDS.—As the result of a charge against an individual of issuing fraudulent diplomas of the 1900 Exhibition, the French Minister of Commerce

announces that the distribution of medals will take place at once and will be made by sections in their numerical order. Exhibitors who have been awarded an honourable mention will be entitled to a certificate only, but higher distinctions will carry certificates and medals. British exhibitors will be communicated with in due course by their Commission, whose offices are now transferred to London. No exact date is yet fixed for the distribution. It was originally announced that exhibitors would receive a certificate of their award free of charge, but would have to pay for the medals awarded to them. It is now officially stated, however, that the medals will be delivered free of charge. The right of reproducing medals and awards is now public property, owing to the lapse of the agreement which gave the monopoly of reproduction for some months to a speculator.

PHARMACY IN THE POLICE COURT.—The other day a couple were arrested at the Northern Railway Station, Paris, just as they were about to take train for Brussels, the fashionable destination of persons who are wanted by the police here, or have other reasons for a change of air. The lady's name was Arsène Leroy, and he was a pharmacist's laboratory assistant, Eugène Saunier by name. Before the magistrate the next morning it transpired that it was "an affair of the heart," as they style such escapades in France. The lady had relieved her husband's cash-box to the tune of a couple of hundred pounds, and she and Eugène were going to Belgium to spend it quietly. The upshot was that Madame Arsène returned to her forgiving spouse, while Saunier was kept in custody on the charge of "stealing by complicity."—Another case was that of a very smartly-dressed man, who was charged with passing false money. He was arrested just as he was leaving a pharmacy in the Carrefour de l'Odéon, Paris, where he had successfully disposed of some spurious coin. The young swell's specialty was to gild silver or nickel coins of foreign origin and pass them off as gold coin. This was his thirteenth arrest, and as he proved to be a scapegrace *rejeton* of a prominent family he was remanded for further inquiries.

SCIENCE AT THE SALONS.—The two French "Salons, which are now open, are this year rather above the average in merit. They are both held in the new Grand Palais in the Champs Elysées, and give to that beautiful quarter of Paris a touch of the departed glory of the great Exhibition of last year. It should be explained that the "Salon" for the average Parisian, be he pharmacist or Philistine, is the Exhibition of the Society of French Artists, the entrance to which is in the new Avenue Nicolas II. Thither were my steps directed a few mornings ago, for we are matutinal in Paris in such matters, and the Academy opens at 8 A.M. Mention should be first made of the group in plaster of M. Edouard Lormier's excellent statue of Pelletier and Caventon, the discoverers of quinine, which was erected in the Boulevard St. Michel last summer, while the International Congress of Pharmacy was being held in Paris. This is a group which all pharmacists will be interested in, especially as it represents the figures of our famous colleagues as they were patiently portrayed by the sculptor under the direction of a committee of French pharmacists. In the section of sculpture are also to be seen two Pasteur statues, for several monuments of that scientist are in course of preparation. M. Jean Hugue's statue shows the seated figure of the great *savant*, holding a test-glass in his right hand, which he is intently studying. The dress is modern, and the whole effect life-like and successful. This statue is intended for the decoration of the court of the new Sorbonne, Paris. M. Horace Daillion's statue in bronze of Pasteur is not less successful; it is part of the monument to be erected to the famous chemist at Arhois (Jura). There are also some half-dozen busts of physicians in this section, but they call for no special notice. Upstairs in the well-arranged picture-galleries subjects appertaining to science are principally conspicuous by their absence. M. Chartan shows a portrait of Cardinal Richelieu, interesting to pharmacists as the man who had the foresight to introduce military pharmacists into the French Army some 400 years ago. Interesting, too, is M. de Coninck's "Dr. Faust." That gentleman is shown seated at a table holding the rejuvenating cordial in a glass, and the shadow of a very wicked-looking Mephistopheles is visible in the background. A good portrait is that of Dr. Benoit, of the Paris School of Medicine,

by Mme. Guyon. He figures in his white laboratory-dress, and is shown with a microscope near by as characteristic of his work. In the neighbouring Salon of the National Society of Fine Arts, I should like to draw attention to the successful statuette in bronze of Lavoisier, by Dalou. The "king of chemistry" is depicted seated in reverie, and the subject is treated in a way that does credit to the artist.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE NEW EDITION of the Swedish Pharmacopœia is so far advanced that its publication is expected towards the end of June. It will contain about 560 articles.

WITH A VIEW to opposing the Japanese camphor-monopoly, a company has been formed in Fiume to carry out the planting of camphor trees along the Dalmatian coast.

SACCHARIN-SMUGGLING.—The Austrian Government has discovered an extensive smuggling of saccharin into the country around Cracow. The saccharin, which was bought in Germany, was consigned to makers of lemonade, sweets, &c., and over a hundred persons are implicated.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL UNION OF FINLAND has decided to publish a new professional journal in Finnish called *Farmaceutisk Tidskrift*. Finland now possesses 154 pharmacies; of these 34 are privileged and 120 are personal concessions. There are also 84 sub-pharmacies.

ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE.—A Bengal native was for the second time convicted at Calcutta for selling cocaine without a licence. Accused was on this occasion sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 30r., with the alternative of a weeks' additional imprisonment.

CARBIDE-OF-CALCIUM FACTORIES.—The manufacture of carbide of calcium in Dalmatia is increasing. One factory is already in operation at the Krka waterfall near Scardona, and as soon as some technical difficulties have been surmounted several factories will be started at the Gubavica waterfall, on the stream Cetina, near Almissa, by a company of Austrian capitalists who have studied the use of water-power.

COMMERCIAL EXPERTS IN GERMAN CONSULATES.—The experiment of assigning commercial experts for duty in German Consulates is said to have proved so satisfactory that the appropriation for this purpose in 1901 has been increased from 55,000m. to 150,000m. Such experts are already employed at Buenos Ayres, Constantinople, New York, and St. Petersburg, and the assignment of one for the Consulate at Rio de Janeiro is now being urged.

BOYCOTT CONTEMPLATED.—The sick clubs (Krankenkassen) of Berlin have for some time been trying to get apothekers to supply them with medicaments at reduced prices, but without success. They therefore intend to boycott the apothekers from May 1, and any drugs which they can legally obtain will be procured exclusively from druggists. Those which must necessarily be sold by apothekers are to be obtained from a list of about seventy apothekers, prescribed by the clubs.

AN ASSISTANTS' UNION.—The pharmaceutical assistants of St. Petersburg have presented the statutes of a "Northern Union of Pharmacists" to the Government for authorisation. The object of the union is to give assistance to colleagues in need, to obtain situations, and further their professional interests. Female assistants may also join. The union also intends having a court of honour, a library, a laboratory, and a pharmacy, and, if the means suffice, a home for male and female assistants who come as strangers to St. Petersburg.

PHARMACY AND MINISTRY.—With the recent reconstruction of the Prussian Ministry it is interesting to note that pharmacy is indirectly affected. The retired Minister for Commerce, Herr Brefeld, is the son of an apotheker. One of his brothers is a well-known botanist, and once owned a pharmacy. The late Minister of Finances, Herr von Miquel, brought about a great part of the medical reforms, and accomplished the transference of the Berlin Botanical Gardens to Dahlem. The father of Herr von Lucanus, the

head of the Emperor's Secret Civil Cabinet, was also an apotheker.

OPIMUM IN FORMOSA.—The German Consul at Formosa has issued a report concerning the Japanese monopoly of opium in that island. The takings for 1899-1900 were reckoned at over 4,200,000 yen, the profit of the Government being about 1,000,000 yen. The number of opium-smokers (according to the required permission cards) is 130,000, or 5 per cent. of the Chinese population of Formosa. The factory in Tamsui-Twatutia employs almost exclusively Persian crude opium and 3 to 10 per cent. Indian. The importation is effected *via* Hong Kong by means of an English and a Japanese firm. The price for Persian opium having risen of late years, the Government is trying to buy it cheaper, and has sent an official to Persia to study the whole opium question.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.—The scheme proposed for the establishment of a commercial information bureau in Berlin, for the purpose of assisting in the development of the export trade of Germany, still remains undecided, in consequence of the vacillation on the part of the Deutsche Handelstag, which represents the Associated Chambers of Commerce in that country. This inaction has now induced the influential body known as the Central Union of German Manufacturers to decide upon the formation of a bureau for imparting information on the subject of the Customs dues of other countries, and, in view of the impending revision of the commercial treaties with other nations, it is considered that the necessity for the existence of such an institution will become greater than it is at the present time. It is thought that the formation of this bureau will be a check to the scheme of the Handelstag.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
March 1, 1901. 6d. per copy, post free.

A NEW LOBELIA.—Mr. W. V. Fitzgerald has published in the *West Australian* a description of a new species of lobelia, named *L. Gouldii*, after Mr. L. H. L. Gould, of Mt. Malcolm, who forwarded the specimens from which the species is determined. It flowers profusely late in September, forms large patches in ferruginous, gravelly, or sandy soil, and would be of horticultural value where a bedding-plant of violet colour was required. It is a little plant, 2 inches to 4 inches high, with large violet flowers, singly terminating in large branch-like peduncles. The corolla is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to nearly 1 inch long.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—At the meeting of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales on February 14, Mr. J. W. Norman, registered chemist in N.S.W., but now of Durban, South Africa, wrote requesting the Board to issue a duplicate of his licence, certificate of registration, and diplomas. The letter stated that, having to leave Johannesburg hurriedly at the beginning of the war, the originals were lost. The Board have sent a letter under their seal testifying that Mr. Norman is registered in N.S.W., but cannot issue copies of the documents. Another chemist complained that he had never received his certificate, which was said to have been posted. He is to receive a second certificate, which this time is to be sent by registered post.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—Mr. T. B. Hill has returned to Maitland from a holiday-trip to the Old Country. Mr. Hill says he found pharmacies in England conducted, as far as he could judge, very much like those in Australia, and with few exceptions not ahead of them. Few pharmacies are equal to Miller's, of Hobart, or Eccles', of Napier, New Zealand. He believes that chemists are better off in Australasia than in the Old Country. Many whom he called upon were astounded to hear that he was taking twelve months' holiday. His visit was more of pleasure than business, but he took the opportunity of visiting the establishments of S. Maw, Son & Sons and Evans, Lescher & Webb, and was very much impressed with both places. Atkinson's establishment, in Bond Street, also delighted him. He noticed the serious cutting of prices, and the printed announcements on many chemists' windows that "store-prices" were charged. The rates for dispensing physicians' prescriptions were unreasonably low.

East Indian News.

Bombay, April 27.

VERY SLACK BUSINESS has been the order everywhere this week.

MR. C. H. ALLEN, representing Vinolia (Limited), was in Bombay when the mail left.

ANCIENT HINDU MEDICAL SCIENCE.—At a crowded meeting of influential Hindu residents of Bombay convened this week it was decided to open an Ayurvedic Medical Hall (as has been in existence for years in Calcutta) for the manufacture and sale of all the principal indigenous preparations of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia.

SANITARY SCIENCE IN INDIA.—As evidence of the keen interest being taken in this subject it is worthy of note that the Government of Bengal announce a series of scholarships as an inducement to students who have taken the full course at Sibpur College, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, to undergo a qualifying test in sanitary science.

THE DRUG-BAZAAR.—The Bombay Improvement Trust have before them a scheme to remove the whole of the buildings in Sheik Memon Street, at present occupied by the native drug-bazaar, turning the site into a garden to relieve the dense congestion of that part of the native city. As may be imagined the bazaar-chemists are much exercised at this proposal to unhouse them.

MORE CHEMICAL HELP NEEDED.—A scheme is under consideration by the Bengal Government by which it is proposed to appoint a junior member of the Indian Medical Service as a probationer under the chemical examiner so as to have a man at hand to assume that office in the event of the present incumbent being transferred or absent, the reason for the contemplated step being the great amount of extra work the introduction of the Merchandise Marks' Act, the Explosives Acts, and the Petroleum Act have entailed upon the chemical examiner.

INDIAN TURPENTINE.—The distillery recently started by the Punjab Forest Department for the production of turpentine bids fair to be successful. The output of crude resin last season in the Punjab Government forests alone is estimated at 6,000 maunds (1 = 82 lbs.). The plant erected is capable of dealing with 31 mannds per day, and the Forest Department report that they expect to make a profit of 2-8r. per maund at present prices. The turpentine is in request on the railways, and the colophony is stated to be finding a ready market, chiefly for making bangles.

South African News.

(From our Colonial Correspondents.)

MR. F. H. LE SUEUR has been appointed Secretary to the Colonial Pharmacy Board, Cape Colony, in the place of Mr. E. G. Rendell, resigned.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS are still very much *en evidence* in Durban, and since the last mail left a case of plague has broken out at Port Elizabeth.

PERSONAL.—Mr. E. G. Challinor, chemist, who is a member of the Durban Town Council, has left with his wife and family for a trip to the old country.

MESSRS. LENNON (LIMITED) have pulled down their old store and warehouse in Durban, and are at present occupying temporary quarters during the building of their new premises, which will be thoroughly up-to-date.

THE DURBAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has passed resolutions calling upon the Government to withdraw from the Customs Union unless the Cape and Orange River Colonies are prepared to agree to a revision of tariffs.

A MAKEKING CORRESPONDENT, writing on April 18, says:—"Things are rather quieter now than they were a few months ago, as we have fewer troops here. Photography

is still booming, and we cannot get Kodak films in fast enough. Quinine and other fever-remedies are in great demand. Supplies from the Coast are coming up a little—very little—better now."

CUSTOMS REBATE.—A Government notice has been issued in Cape Colony providing for a rebate of Customs duty from April 16, 1901, on such goods as are imported, or warehoused on importation into Cape Colony, whenever the said goods are removed overland to any Colony, State, or Territory outside the Customs Union. The change effected by the notice is that certain goods in transit for Southern Rhodesia will in future be charged the same transit rate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* as if they were entered for removal to other places outside the Customs Union. It should be added that prior to the coming into force of this notice the Customs duties on such goods entered for removal to Southern Rhodesia were collected by the Cape Government.

CAPE SPIRIT-SALES MILITARY PERMIT.—The following is a copy of the martial-law proclamation issued at Colesberg, Cape Colony, relating to the sale of spirit by special permit, a copy of which is also annexed referring to a transaction carried out by Mr. C. E. Gardner, chemist, Colesberg, with a customer:—

MARTIAL-LAW PROCLAMATION.

No. 24.

All general dealers, apothecaries, and all others concerned are forbidden to sell or give burning fluid, spirit of wine methylated spirits, eau de-Cologne, or any perfume or any other article containing alcohol in any form whatsoever, without a permit from this office.

Any infringement of this regulation will be visited with the severest penalties under Martial Law.

F. Tothill, Major Commandant.

Colesberg, March 26, 1901.

SPECIAL PERMIT.

MR. VOSTHUIZEN, of Colesberg, is permitted to purchase from Mr. GARDNER

2 Botts. Spirits of Wine,

E. LE GROS, Intelligence Officer, for Commandant.

Commandant's Office,
Colesberg, March 28, 1901.

Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

MR. COOK, chemist, has taken over the premises at 180 Hoe Street, Walthamstow, E.

THE FOSTER MCLELLAN PILL COMPANY have acquired the premises at 8 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

MR. W. JONES, chemist and druggist, Birmingham, has bought the business of Mr. B. F. Sellors at Tewkesbury.

MR. J. ORD SMITH, pharmaceutical chemist, has acquired new premises, 68 Brixton Road, S.W., which he will occupy as soon as alterations are completed.

MR. H. J. HUGHES, chemist and druggist, of Brighton, has bought the business of Mr. B. H. Randall, pharmaceutical chemist, at Queen's Road, Bournemouth.

MR. JAMES W. HUKK, chemist and druggist, formerly of Chester, is about to open a high-class pharmacy in Regent Road, Great Yarmouth. The fittings are being supplied by Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons.

MR. H. M. TRANMER, chemist and druggist, for eight years manager with Boots (Limited), has purchased the business at 42 High Street, Smethwick, lately carried on by Mr. W. Withers as the Central Drug Company.

PAT: "I'm no better, doctor. You told me to take as much of the powder as would lay on a sixpence. I hadn't a sixpence, so I took as much as would go on five pennies and two-half, pennies and its worse I am now."

A Chemical Revolt.

A FEW months ago the Secretaries of the Chemical Society issued circulars to the Fellows asking if the day and hour of meeting might be changed from Thursday at 8 P.M. to Wednesday at 5 P.M. The postcard response, by five to one, said "Yes," and the Council intimated at the annual meeting that the change would begin next session. Since then the malcontents petitioned the Council for an extraordinary meeting to discuss the matter, and their prayer was granted. An extra row of chairs was set in the lecture-room at Burlington House on Wednesday evening of this week, and they were all filled, but there was plenty of room on the back benches. About one hundred and fifty Fellows were present, and Professor Emerson Reynolds presided. He explained why the Fellows were there, and asked somebody to open the ball. [Pause.] Dr. Dyer (in war-paint) asked what was the actual representation made to the Council as to the change. The President and Professor Dunstan whispered; then the former excused himself as the matter arose before he took office, and Professor Dunstan said there was no requisition—the matter had simply been in the air. He appealed to his predecessor, Professor J. M. Thomson, if that was not so, and Professor Thomson assented with elaborations. Next, Mr. Cassel, with subtle irony, suggested that something "definite" should be put before the meeting, and the President said it was for those who had a difficulty in attending on Wednesdays at 5 to give their views. Mr. Lewkowitch immediately responded. He had first supported the change, and now opposed it because it would debar many of the younger members from attending—and they are the backbone of the Society, said he. In Berlin—well, there the *nachsetzung* is the great thing, and since he came to London he had, by painfully slow research, discovered that there is an equivalent—an after-meeting, where intellect is unfettered by the brew from Munich. (Things now began to be humorous.) Another Fellow agreed with Mr. Lewkowitch about 5 P.M. being a bad hour for young Fellows. Dr. Moody also put in an appeal for them, and submitted (amidst "Hear, hears") that the onus of proving the necessity for the change rests with the Council. Then a speaker introduced the matrimonial consideration; some wives object to the change because they will have to provide their chemical husbands with another dinner. Dr. Dyer gravely took up this idea, and discussed the dining topic with something approaching gusto, branching off, however, to the important statement that technical chemists will have to make a short day of it in order to attend the meetings, and that, in most instances, is difficult, if not impossible. The meeting was rising on the humorous wave, and Mr. Bloxam took it in quivering ripples through the prettiest passage of wit of the evening; single men, married men, and provincials he had consulted, and none would confess to a liking for the change. Even a provincial confessed to him that for years he had caught the midnight train, and intended to do the same in future, whatever happens. Mr. Cassel intimated that those who had the benefit of his acquaintance—(hilarity)—knew that he is always "ag'in' the Government," and he told the reasons why.

Professor Armstrong rose amidst hearty applause. He has the credit of being the sovereign rebel, so with kingly dignity he expressed the Fellows' thanks for the President's presence. Then he threw light on the official explanation. For twenty years he had been in continual office in the Society, and the question of change had never been otherwise than "in the air"—it had never been seriously mooted. "There is no reason for the change," he said, "except that the meetings of the Council of the Society interfere with those of the Royal. Change the day of your Council-meetings," he suggested, amidst thunderous cheering. He appealed for consideration of the younger Fellows, who constitute 93 per cent. of the attendance, and who are not so well able as those of maturer years to make arrangements for attending. At any rate, at 5 they would come wearied straight from work, and unfit to discuss papers. He considered the circular misleading, as it gave the idea that the Council wished the change; and concluded by moving that, the change being opposed to the best interests of the Society, the Council should be asked to reconsider the matter. Mr.

Otto Hohner promptly seconded this, deploring the lack of sociality in the Society, and moving the meeting almost to tears with his references to bad tea and a vision of the large room upstairs, which "would be delightful if there was a barrel of beer in it."

Mr. Thomas Tyrer struck a judicial chord when he told the meeting that in Professor Dewar's presidency the question of voting was legally considered, and it was ascertained (1) that the Society's charter could not be altered without great risk, and (2) members who want to vote must vote in person. The postcard-vote was not binding on the Society, therefore. He claimed that the meetings as at present are most convenient for those in a position like himself. Mr. Pakes appealed for those who have to earn their living, and who cannot attend in the afternoon without losing money. Professor Tilden, as a member of the Council, was surprised that Professor Armstrong and Mr. Hohner had not said in the Council what they had said then. He considered that the postcard-vote could not be set aside by that meeting.

Professor Ramsay spoke in support of the motion, reminding the Fellows that the Society is the Chemical Society of London, so that the decision should rest with the metropolitan members. A provincial Fellow at this stage recanted his support of the change, and Mr. Crossley pointed out that nothing of importance had been said on behalf of the Council in favour of it, and was speaking about the legality of the vote when Professor Dunstan explained that there was no idea of taking a vote, but merely to get an indication of the feeling of the members. The by-laws state that the decision on such matters rests with the Council. Dr. M. O. Forster immediately seized his statement, and called attention to the fact that the *plébiscite* had been paraded before the Society as a vote. He proceeded in a masterly fashion and in an able speech to show that the afternoon meeting would be impossible for such as himself.

Mr. D. Lloyd Howard and Professor Dewar rose together, the former giving way, and Professor Dewar commenced a characteristic speech by intimating that from the first he had been a protester. He deplored the change. He had thought the Society had passed the period of stress and strain, and that such meetings as that were past, but one has to live to get rid of illusions. He was sorry to note that Professor Ramsay had left the meeting, because he wished to say that though he could not pretend to be as great an authority as Professor Ramsay on what exists in the air—(laughter)—he had been President of the Society for two years, and had never found this matter in the air at all. (Renewed laughter.) He held that any feeling about it was localised, and that meeting was the kite which showed the locality—it existed only in a section of the Council. He regretted that the discussion was not put at the beginning instead of the end of the matter, and commended the procedure of the Royal Society regarding an academy as an example for the Chemical Council.

Mr. Lloyd, who was really the first to query the action of the Council, now asked the Secretary to read any letters that had been received; whereupon Professor Dewar created quite a sensation by declaring that it was a gross error to keep back any letters. Professor Dunstan read a letter from Mr. C. E. Groves suggesting that if the new day and hour created a falling-off in attendance, the Council should reconsider the matter, and he also read a personal letter from Professor Thorpe referring strongly to the opposition. Professor Dewar warmly protested that Professor Thorpe's letter was never intended to be read, and Dr. Forster pointed out that the letter spoke of the postcard "vote," which Professor Dunstan had said was no vote.

The President now suggested that the best thing to do was to vote, and indicated that the day and hour of meeting do not matter to him, as he likes to meet the Fellows in London. A show of hands showed a big majority for the motion, and three against; but there were cries of "Vote!" and "Divide!" so the President ultimately appointed tellers, the nays going out at the left-hand door and the ayes by the right. The count showed 90 for and 3 against.

The after-meeting in another place was exceptionally well attended, Mr. Hohner's imaginary barrel proving insufficient for the occasion. The only other matter discussed was the desirability of making certain executive offices of the Society terminable within a reasonable period. [Left sitting.]

Westminster Wisdom.

THE EARLY-CLOSING INQUIRY.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords to inquire into the closing of shops again met on Friday, May 10, when Lord Avebury presided, and all the other members of the Committee were present except the Marquis of Salisbury. Amongst the witnesses called was Mr. Peter MacEwan, pharmaceutical chemist.

Replying to the Chairman, the witness said that, as Editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, he had taken steps to ascertain the views of the chemists' Associations throughout the country on the subject of early closing.

You sent a circular, I believe, to all the chemists' Associations throughout the country, which circular contained a series of questions?—Yes.

Perhaps you will read a list of questions sent?—The circular letter which I sent out requested answers to the following questions:—

1. Do you agree that the early closing of shops by statute is desirable?
2. Does the local-option principle of Lord Avebury's Bill satisfy you as a practical proposal?
3. Will the exemption extended to chemists by Clause 9 jeopardise the freedom of the public in obtaining medicine at any hour?
4. Do you approve of the terms of Clause 9?
5. Would you alter Clause 9 in any way?
6. What is the common hour of closing pharmacies in your district?

I sent a circular containing those questions to the chemists' Associations in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, covering all the principal towns.

Perhaps you had better give a list of the towns?—The Associations are situated in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire, Aylesbury, Barnsley, Belfast, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bolton, Bonnemouth, Bradford, Blackburn, Brighton, Bristol, Barnley, Bury, Cardiff, Cambridge, Chester, Colchester, Darwen, Dewsbury, Derby, Dover, Dublin, Dumfries, Dundee and Forfarshire, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Grimby, Halifax, Hexham, Hull, Inverness, Leeds, Leamington, Leicester, Liverpool, London, W., Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Northampton, Northwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Plymouth, Preston, Reading, Scarborough, Sheffield, Southport, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire, Sunderland, Swansea, Tunbridge Wells, Whitehaven, Windsor, Wolverhampton, Workington, Wrexham, and Yarmouth. Those are the principal chemists' Associations throughout the Kingdom; in fact, they are the only chemists' Associations I know of—except, of course, the national Associations, such as the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the similar Society in Ireland, the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and Chemists' Defence Association. Those Societies do not represent any particular locality, but the whole country, and my object was to get a local vote.

And your circular, I believe, expressed no opinions?—No, none whatever.

Will you give the Committee the result of your inquiries?—To those circulars I received fifty-eight replies, and of those, fifty-five were in favour of the Bill, and only three were against. The towns from which no replies were received were where the Associations are not very active, and they are all comparatively small places. Practically all the large towns, such as Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, and other large towns I have named as having had the circular sent them, voted in favour of the Bill. This opinion I consider to be representative of the bulk of the retail drug-trade in England, Ireland, and Scotland. It represents the views of employers and also provincial assistants' associations where they exist—viz., in Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool. The three Associations against the Bill were the Western Chemists' Association of London, the Chemists' Assistants' Association of London, and the Oxford and District Chemists' Association.

The three who were against it, did they give any particular reasons?—The reasons that they gave were practically that the practice of pharmacy should be considered a professional occupation—or, in other words, a branch of the practice of

medicine—and that legislative interference in matters of this kind is undesirable.

They did not give any opinion as to any practical inconvenience arising?—None whatever.

The chemists are generally satisfied, I believe, with Clause 9?—Yes, quite satisfied. There were several small suggestions made, chiefly in respect to the wording of the clause. It speaks of pharmaceutical chemists, and chemists and druggists, and registered druggists. There are shops in this class not owned by individuals but by limited companies, and in Scotland and some other parts by medical practitioners, and it has been asked how these would come in under that clause. My reply to that was that when any question of closing such shops arises, the classification will be decided, as provided in the Bill, by the local authority. Nevertheless, the suggestion was made by the Aberdeen Association that doctors' shops and limited-companies' shops ought not to be overlooked.

The Earl of Stamford: What Bill did the Associations consider—the one before this Committee or Sir Charles Dilke's Bill?—Lord Avebury's measure. I simply sent a copy of the Bill to each of the Associations, and in most cases it was put before the members in general meeting and fully discussed.

Lord Verulam: I understand you to say that you would approve of this Clause 9, and I see it says that no chemist shall be liable to a fine under this Act. Have you considered that that practically means that people can keep open without incurring any penalty?—I don't think that the clause refers to keeping the shop open, but simply that the chemist will not be fined for supplying drugs, medicines, and medical appliances. It does not say he shall not be fined if he keeps open.

How if an accident were to happen, or somebody was taken suddenly ill and wanted medicine, and came for it after the shop was supposed to be shut—would you call that keeping open?—No; that would be supplying medicines, drugs, or medical appliances, as authorised by this clause.

Asked by the Chairman whether he had anything to add, witness said the present vote fully corroborated a previous vote taken by his journal in 1886. They then took a vote from individual chemists throughout the country, and of the replies sent in—practically representing about one-fourth of those to whom they sent—1,330 were in favour of compulsory closing and 734 against. The results of that vote and subsequent information that they obtained were laid before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1895, by Mr. Wootton, his predecessor in the editorship of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

The Chairman: Then your present experience shows that the chemists are still more in favour of compulsory early closing now than they were a few years ago?—That is so.

And this saving clause meets all possible public wants in regard to urgent cases?—Yes.

And you do not think there would be any inconvenience to the public if the Bill were passed?—No; no inconvenience to the public.

Other witnesses examined included

Mr. W. Lander, J.P., Bolton, Director of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress, who stated that in Bolton early closing had been brought about by the action of the working-classes, and experience there showed that trading could be successfully carried on under the conditions which the measure is designed to promote. Mr. J. E. Norman, representing the Weston-super-Mare Trade Protection Society, said the Bill should be amended—first, by making it compulsory on the local authority to give effect to the Act on a two-thirds majority vote, and, second, making a similar vote necessary to stop compulsory closing.

THE ALKALI BILL.

In the House of Lords on Friday, May 10, Lord Kenyon, in moving the second reading of the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Bill, said the object of the Bill was to amend the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act of 1881. It interfered with that measure very little. The object of the Act of 1881 was to control the escape of certain acids and gases, such as sulphur and nitrogen, into the air; and the question was as to what point of manufacture this should be tested. Under that Act the inspector

was allowed to test gases when they get into the chimney and when they get into the air. Many of the manufacturers allow their gases to escape through a flue, and in that flue other gases sometimes mingle with them, which makes the work of the inspectors exceedingly difficult. The object of the Bill is to show clearly that what the inspectors have to determine is the amount of acids and gases which escape after the process, and, in that, carries into effect the suggestions of the Royal Commission which sat in 1878. It makes no limits—no alterations—with regard to the escape of muriatic-acid gas, and is simply a law which elucidates certain things that are very complicated.

The Bill was read a second time.

On Monday the Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Wednesday was reported from the Standing Committee with amendments. It is to be finally considered on Friday.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

The Committee appointed to consider the Bill which this hospital has introduced into the House of Lords has reported favourably upon the object—viz., to acquire certain ground for extending the hospital from Governors of Christ's Hospital.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Finance Bill was issued on Friday, February 10. It deals with various duties and revenue changes involved in the Budget, as well as the institution of internal taxes upon glucose and saccharin produced in Great Britain and Ireland and the licences for the manufacture thereof. Drawbacks on exportation are also provided for equal to the duties imposed on importation. It may be noted that the saccharin duty is 1s. 3d. the ounce, and "so on in proportion for any less quantity."

PATENT REFORM.

Replying to a question by Mr. Lewis, member for the Fint Burghs, as to the recent report on the working of the Patents Acts, Mr. A. J. Balfour said there is no prospect of the Government being able to give effect to the recommendations by legislation in the present Session. If time permits, it will be satisfactory to deal with the point which has formed the subject of international agreement, and that connected with compulsory licences, and with this object a Bill will be prepared.

SALE OF COCAINE IN INDIA.

Mr. Samuel Smith, on Monday, asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had any information showing that in spite of the fact that the unlicensed sale of cocaine in Bengal has stopped, and licenses have now to be taken out by dealers at considerable expense, the consumption of cocaine is steadily increasing; and, if so, whether he will consider the advisability of prohibiting the sale of this drug in Bengal except for purely medicinal purposes. Lord George Hamilton, in reply, said: In October last the Government of Bengal placed the sale of cocaine under the restrictions applying to the sale of intoxicating drugs, and have no evidence that its consumption is increasing notwithstanding these restrictions.

MOND GAS.

On Monday Colonel Welby (Chairman), at the meeting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Bill for providing South Staffordshire with Mond Gas, announced that the Committee find the preamble of the Bill to be proved, subject to these conditions:—The Committee consider that in addition to those points which have been promised by counsel for the promoters (1) any new development of gas permitted by the Bill must be certified by the Board of Trade; and (2) the shares to be allotted to Dr. Mond, the patentee, to rank as follows:—40,000l. to rank for dividend with the other shares and 35,000l. to rank for dividend after the holders of the other shares had received 5 per cent. per annum dividend.

THE exports of drugs, medicines, &c., to Pernambuco during 1900 amounted to 25,099l., of which the U.K. sent 5,616l., Germany 8,600l., France 6,200l., and United States 4,683l.

Trade Notes.

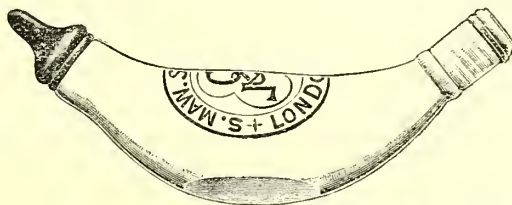
THE FRAME-FOOD COMPANY (LIMITED), Battersea, S.W., offer to send to our subscribers who apply for them, copies of their new painting booklets for free distribution, as well as a mirror show-card in plush frame. We have seen both articles, and they are very nice. The booklets contain cradle songs as well as pictures to paint, and the show-card will make a bright spot on the show-case or counter attractive to the feminine faces.

PERFUME-BOTTLES.—A striking cover (large gold-lettering on a dark-green background) compels attention to the new price-list of Messrs. Johnsen & Jørgensen (Limited), 4, 5, and 6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C. The list is excellently printed on good paper, and the illustrations show the variation and style of the multitudinous variety of perfume-bottles which this firm are prepared to supply. Chemists who put up their own bouquets and toilet-specialities would do well to write for a copy.

MR. E. MERCK, of Darmstadt and 16 Jewry Street, E.C., has just published his annual report for 1901, which, in addition to the subject of standardisation of potent galenicals (commented on elsewhere in this issue), contains information in regard to the newer remedies, and numerous notes on therapeutic and pharmaceutical progress. The report extends to 230 pages, and any subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST who has not received a copy of it may obtain one on writing to the firm's London office at Jewry Street.

"QUASSINE" is the name which Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, E.C., give to a soft extract of quassia especially prepared for use in the garden. The preparation is conveniently put up in collapsible tubes, the one selling at 6d. sufficing to make 20 gals. of syringing-liquid fatal to aphids, mosquitoes, flies, and red spider. Larger tubes and tins are also sold. "Quassine" is an article there should be no difficulty in selling to gardeners, who would be glad to be relieved of the trouble of making the syringing-liquid direct from quassia.

FOR THE BABY.—The latest style in Maw's feeders is the "Hygienic" bottle illustrated herewith. The advantages in the way of cleanliness and convenience of shape in this latest adaptation of the boat feeder are obvious. The bottle is closed at one end with a screw-stopper, which may be



slightly loosened during feeding to admit a little air. The teat fits over directly on to the bottle, and when both stopper and teat are removed, the cleansing-process can be easily and thoroughly accomplished. The fact that Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons are the makers is a sufficient guarantee that the materials and accessories are of the best class.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS TRADE.—According to the official trade returns of the Straits Settlements for 1899, opium imports rose by 611 chests, and represented an enormously increased value, owing to the price having risen from an average of \$896 per chest in 1898 to \$805 in 1899, the figures being:—1898: Indian, 14 191 chests; Persian, 231; Chinese, 5; other, 17; value, \$10,053,024. 1899: \$14,486; Persian, 541; other, 28; value, \$12,119 275. The quantity of medicines imported showed an increase for the year. The report also states that a consignment of artificial indigo from the Badische Aniline and Soda-works, of Ludwigshafen, Germany, "may foreshadow the extinction of an important local industry."

Legal Reports.

Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act.

THE TULLAMORE CASE.

THE decision in this case was reported in the *C. & D.* last week. The following is a transcript of our reporter's notes:—

The case stated had been heard by Mr. Justice Andrews and Mr. Justice Gibson, together with the Lord Chief Justice (Lord O'Brien), who was not present when the judgment was given on May 9.

Mr. Justice Andrews delivered the judgment of the Court. He said that the Resident Magistrate had dismissed the charge against the defendants (P. & G. Egan), holding that as an incorporated company they were not within the second section of the Act of 1870 (Sale of Poisons [Ireland] Act), under which the charge was brought. That was the only question argued before the Court, an objection to the right of the complainant (Lawler) to prosecute in his personal capacity having been abandoned. Section 17 of the English Pharmacy Act corresponded with the second section of the Irish Act of 1870, and in a case heard in the House of Lords, Lord Selborne (then Lord Chancellor) said that the word "person" must be held, in reference to the sale of any poison by wholesale or retail, to include a corporation "if the sale was made by any apprentice, or servant, on behalf of a corporation." Lord Blackburne concurred, and Lord Watson expressed no dissent from that judgment. Lord Selborne's construction of Section 17 of the English Act was, no doubt, a *dictum* which was not absolutely necessary for the decision of the case before the House of Lords; but it was a considered opinion. That Court agreed with the construction so given to "person," and they construed Section 2 of the Irish Act in the same way. The decision of the Court, therefore, would be that the defendants, although incorporated, came within that section, and that the Resident Magistrate was not correct in point of law in his determination. They accordingly quashed the finding, and remitted the case back to the Petty Sessions Court to proceed according to law, and to impose on the defendants such penalty as might be just and proper under the circumstances. The Lord Chief Justice, who was not able to be present, authorised him to say that he concurred. No costs would be given to either side.

Mr. Justice Gibson said he concurred.

Merchandise-marks Act.

THE FIGURE OF AN EYE.

AS briefly reported in our last issue, Mr. George Coverdale, pharmaceutical chemist, York, was, at the York City Police Court on May 8, summoned before the Lord Mayor of York (Alderman Purnell), Alderman Coning, and Mr. James Bellerby, that he "with intent to defraud, unlawfully did forge or falsely apply a certain trade-mark—to wit, a print of a human eye, the registered trade-mark of Thomas Ison—as to be calculated to deceive, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided." Mr. Coverdale was fined 2s. 6d., and it is only necessary now to give those facts and legal points which were not included in our telegraphic report:—

Mr. Child, who appeared for the plaintiff, Thomas Ison, explained that the trade-mark was first registered in 1877 in reference to patent medicines under Class 3 in the name of Mitchell, Mr. Ison's predecessor in the business, but it was subsequently registered in Ison's name in 1894, and had been used by him ever since. According to the Merchandise-marks Act, anyone convicted of the offence of forging a trade-mark was liable to fine or imprisonment. According to Section 4 of the Act, a person was deemed to have forged a trade-mark who, without the assent of the proprietor of that trade-mark, should have made it. Mr. Child then proceeded to deal with correspondence which passed between Mr. Ison and Mr. Coverdale, and between himself and Messrs. Peters, of New Street, who were then acting for the defendant. The defendant on April 11 wrote to the effect that he was not the only one using the representation of a human eye, and referred complainant to Bell & Co (match-manufacturers) as an instance. Because other people did wrong, Mr. Child said, he did not see where the justification of Mr. Coverdale came in. Further correspondence took place, and finally he (Mr. Child) wrote to Messrs. Peters that if the bills and circulars were not withdrawn in twenty-four hours and an undertaking given by defendant to refrain from further infringing the trade-mark, action would be taken. To that letter there was no reply, and Mr. Ison was driven to assert his rights in that court.

Thomas Walter Crowther, private inquiry agent, Leeds, proved

purchasing two packets of eye-drops in which were wrapped up the bills objected to. In reply to Mr. Wilkinson, he said that he knew a picture of the human eye was largely used for other things. He did not know that it was used by the chemists' firms named by Mr. Wilkinson, but they would be communicated with.

Mr. Wilkinson, for defendant, contended that if Mr. Child failed to prove an intent to defraud the charge would fail. He could show that Mr. Coverdale had no intention to defraud. He knew nothing whatever about Mr. Ison's preparation, nor did his preparations interfere with those of Mr. Ison. The complainant had taken a common object of the human eye as a trade mark, and said to the whole world, "You shall not use it." Had he registered the left eye or the right? If he had registered the left eye and defendant had used the right, there was no offence committed. Mr. Coverdale would tell them that he did not want to interfere with Mr. Ison, and that he had no intent to defraud.

Mr. Bellerby asked if the defendant used the trade-mark without knowing it was Mr. Ison's, and if so whether he was prepared to drop it; or did he contend that he had a right to continue it.

Mr. Wilkinson said that he argued with confidence that the trade-mark had not been infringed, because the one used by Mr. Coverdale was not like the one used by Mr. Ison, for no one was precluded from using the representation of the human eye, and in using it the defendant had made a distinction. He added that Mr. Coverdale had stopped the advertisement.

Mr. Coverdale was called and said he had been using the eye-preparation in question about six months. Up to the beginning of March he had no knowledge that he was infringing any rights of Mr. Ison. He sent to some printers in Manchester for some handbills, and they sent him back the bills with the representation of the eye on them. After the complaint he stopped the advertisement, and did all he could to withdraw the circulars.

Mr. Child read a letter from Messrs. Peters, dated March 30, in which they said that their client declined to withdraw the circulars.

Mr. Coverdale said that was owing to a mistake on the part of the solicitors. The packets of eye-drops now had no circulars in them.

The Bench retired, and after a short consultation said that after what had fallen from Mr. Coverdale they wondered if Mr. Child would withdraw the summons.

Mr. Child said he would do so if the defendant would pay the costs, which should be left in the hands of Mr. Munby.

Mr. Wilkinson said that he would not accept that.

Mr. Child, after consulting his client, said that he would leave the matter of costs with the Bench, but did not intimate that he would withdraw the summons.

The Bench inflicted a penalty of 2s. 6d., but made no order as to costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

WEIGHING THE SAMPLE.

IN the Divisional Court of Appeal on Thursday, May 9, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lawrance heard the case of *Soeath v. Taylor*, appealing against a conviction of the appellant, who was an employé of a firm of grocers at Sleaford, for an offence under Section 6 of the 1875 Act. Appellant had sold 1 lb. of butter, which the analyst reported to contain margarine. The weight of the sample forwarded to him was not stated on the analyst's certificate, and the appellant submitted that owing to this omission the action should have failed. For the respondents it was pointed out that the footnote to the form of certificate in the schedule to the Act (see *CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, 1901, page 503) indicates that it is entirely a matter at the discretion of the analyst whether or not he weighs the sample, and the fact that the analyst had analysed this butter showed that he had a sufficiently large quantity for the purpose. The Lord Chief Justice, in dismissing the appeal with costs, said that where weight was material, it should be filled in, but they could not decide, as a matter of law, where it was not shown or suggested that the insertion of the weight had anything to do with the sufficiency of the certificate, that it must be filled in before the certificate could be acted upon. The rule itself obviously gave some latitude to the analyst, because it was provided that when the article could not be conveniently weighed the words might be erased or the blank left unfilled. If the blank were left unfilled, the magistrate would have no means of knowing, except by omission of the weight, that the analyst thought it was inconvenient that it should be weighed. Here the article being butter, it could have been weighed, and, therefore, the analyst ought to have filled in the weight. If the accuracy of the analysis depended upon the weight

being known, or the various constituents being ascertained, or the certificate was faulty in the sense that it did not give the requisite information, one might come to a different conclusion, but, it being a direction, he could not say that the simple omission of the weight, having regard to the discretion given to the analyst, was enough to enable the Court to hold that the objection raised ought to prevail. Mr. Justice Lawrance concurred.

ALUM IN BAKING-POWDER.

AT Norwich last week, J. J. Willsea, baking-powder manufacturer of that town, was summoned for selling baking-powder which Mr. F. Sutton, the public analyst, had certified to contain 37 per cent. of crystallised alum, and which the prosecutors alleged to be injurious to health. Mr. Sutton so testified in the witness-box, and he was supported by Dr. Cooper Pattin, medical officer of health, and Dr. Burton Fanning. Defendant conducted his own case, and strongly represented to the Bench that alum is not injurious to health when forming an ingredient of baking-powder, because sodium carbonate combines with it and it becomes innocuous. He stated that the Local Government Board, in reply to a letter from him, said they could not undertake to advise him on the use of alum in baking-powder. There was a committee sitting on these matters, and they had not yet reported. He contended that alum was not injurious to health, and read the case of Phillips v. Ward at Cambridge in 1880, at which Mr. F. Sutton, as a witness, stated that he had used baking-powder which contained alum to the amount of 40 per cent., and warmly advocated the use of it. His opinion was fully endorsed by two doctors, one from the Home Office. The Chairman said the majority of the Bench were of opinion that alum in baking-powder was injurious to health, but they thought a nominal fine would meet the case, and inflicted a fine of 5s. without costs.

THE KEIGHLEY WARRANTY CASE.

ON Monday, at the Keighley Borough Court, decision was given in the sal-volatile warranty case, in which Mr. Walter Ecroyd, pharmaceutical chemist, was defendant. The evidence was fully reported in the *C. & D.*, May 4, page 731. Alderman B. S. Brigg (Chairman) read a written judgment, of which the following includes the material points:—

The defendant was summoned under Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1873, with selling a drug not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser. The drug in question, which is technically called *spiritus ammonie aromaticus*, but known to the public as sal volatile, is a compounded drug included in the British Pharmacopoeia. The Pharmacy Act forbids any one other than a legally qualified man to compound drugs except in accordance with the formularies of the B.P., and the purchaser had therefore a right to assume, when he asked for this drug, that it would be in accordance with the prescribed formula. The drug was found on analysis to contain the same ingredients but in different proportions to the formula, and therefore an offence was committed; but the defendant relied on the 25th Section of the Act, which constitutes it a defence if a defendant proves that he purchased the article with a written warranty that it was of the same nature, substance, and quality as was demanded, and that he sold it as the article was delivered to him. [The judgment here narrated the circumstances attending the purchase, and referred to the legal arguments for and against a statement in a price-list with a label constituting a warranty.]

It would appear to be the opinion of the majority of the Judges who have dealt with these cases that, in order to constitute a warranty, there must be some express individual representation in writing made and given by the vendor at the time of the sale, and as part of the bargain, and that it is in the contract, and in the contract alone, that the warranty which the Statute requires must be sought. They appear to consider that neither the invoice nor a label attached to the goods form any part of the contract, and when an invoice is relied on as evidence of a written warranty, it must be shown to have been given at the time of the sale so as to form part of the contract; but no case seems to have been decided where a price-list was relied on as a warranty.

When there is a written warranty in the first instance, then the invoice or label may be looked at for the purpose of identifying the article sold with the article purchased under the contract containing the warranty, but not as themselves containing the warranty. On the other hand, a case came before the Court where a person bought an article which was delivered in a cask bearing a printed label warranting the article to be unadulterated, and it was held to be a sufficient warranty within the Act. It is not for us to attempt to reconcile these apparently conflicting decisions, but we think it our duty to

accept what appears to be the opinion of the majority. Certainly the words of the Act are "purchased with a written warranty," not "delivered with a written warranty," and it would appear to us that a defendant, to escape conviction, must show that the written warranty was given at the time of the sale, or if not actually given then, that it was stipulated for so as to form an essential term of the bargain. There was no evidence before us to show that the defendant received or stipulated for a written warranty when the order was given, nor that the price-list was actually produced at the time the order was given. On the contrary, he was bound to admit that no warranty was mentioned in any way whatever. We fail to see, therefore, how it can be said that he purchased with a written warranty. It was urged, however, on his behalf that the label on the bottle when the drug was delivered was a sufficient warranty, and was given at or before the sale, inasmuch as the contract was not complete until the delivery of the goods. The answer to that contention is that the contract was complete when the order was given by the defendant and accepted by the firm's traveller. What remained to be done was the performance of the contract by the delivery of the goods and payment of the price. Moreover, the label does not appear to have been intended as a written warranty within the meaning of the Act, and it was certainly not given in pursuance of any stipulation by the purchaser for that object at the time the contract was made. We are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to find that the defendant did not purchase with a written warranty, and a conviction must follow.

The Magistrates imposed a fine of 1s., and 19s. costs, and exonerated the defendant entirely from blame, adding that under the 28th Section of the Act he will be entitled to recover from the manufacturers the fine and costs.

Mr. Parry thanked the Bench for the extreme care they taken in arriving at their decision.

Mr. Naylor said he also was obliged. It would not pay his client to appeal, and therefore he would accept the decision of the Bench. He might say, candidly, that he thought their construction of the Act was correct. It was rather a pity there should be no clear ruling for guidance. This was unfortunate, and he thought the point needed settling, as there was a great difference in the judicial opinions.

The Chairman: We felt, on the other hand, that we were bound to do justice.

Mr. Naylor: I am not grumbling at all.

The Chairman: Personally, I wish the County Council could have appealed, and so settled the point.

TINCTURE OF IODINE.

AT North London Police Court on Friday, May 10, the summons against Mr. W. G. Blackham, of 510 Hornsey Road, for selling a certain drug—to wit, tincture of iodine—deficient in potassium iodide, again came up for hearing. Mr. A. M. Bramall prosecuted for the Islington Borough Council. The defendant pleaded guilty, but said that it was a branch establishment in which he had an assistant of considerable experience and ability, but to whose carelessness in compounding he attributed this deficiency. Mr. Bramall said defendant had been summoned twice before at this court for selling oil of juniper and sweet spirit of nitre not up to standard. Evidence was called, Dr. Harris, M.O.H., explaining that the object of the potassium iodide is to aid in dissolving the iodine. Defendant explained that his assistant told him that in too rapidly adding the water and the potassium iodide all the crystals were not dissolved. The Inspector and Dr. Teed, public analyst, also gave evidence, and after a conversation about whether the crystals had dissolved or not, Mr. Marsham gave his decision. He said to defendant: You chemists ought to be particularly careful as to the compounds you make. People have to rely upon your drugs, and in a poor neighbourhood especially it is important. You have been fined twice before, and will now pay 5*l.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs. Mr. Bramall: The public analyst was here last time, and the case was adjourned through the absence of the defendant. Mr. Marsham: In that case I will order you another half-guinea costs. Fined 5*l.*, and 23*s.* costs.

High Court Cases.

THE SHEFFIELD CHEMISTS' BALL SLANDER.

WE briefly reported last week the result of the appeal by the defendant in the case of Battye v. Shelton, heard at the Leeds Assizes, and reported in the *C. & D.*, December 22,

1900, page 981. The circumstances were that the plaintiff, Clarice Battye, of Sheffield, a nurse at the Firvale workhouse, attended the ball at the Masonic Hall given by the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society on February 14, 1900, and while there danced with a local doctor. After supper they went upstairs to a room called the lodge-room, which was lighted, like the rest of the building, with electric light. After they got into the room, it was alleged that somebody turned off the light, leaving the room in comparative darkness. When the lights were turned out a number of other people in the room went out, leaving the plaintiff and the doctor alone. After a few moments somebody came and switched on the light. This person, it was said, was Mrs. Shelton, wife of the keeper of the Masonic Hall. After this the plaintiff and the doctor went downstairs again and danced together once or twice during the evening. The next day the plaintiff heard that the defendant, Mr. Shelton, while the ball was in progress, went to Mr. Squire, the President of the Society, and asked him to go into the smoke-room, where he said, "My wife has just caught two of them in the lodge-room." In reply to Mr. Squire the defendant said they were a doctor and a girl he believed to be a nurse, and he afterwards pointed out Miss Battye and the doctor in question. The defendant, it was alleged, made a further statement that another doctor and his wife followed Mrs. Shelton into the room and saw what she saw. Defendant afterwards repeated the allegation to Mr. Antcliffe, the Secretary of the Society. In consequence the plaintiff started the action for slander. The defences set up were, first, a denial that the alleged slander was uttered; second, that if the words were spoken they were spoken on a privileged occasion; and, third, that if they were spoken they were true in substance and in fact. The main plea relied upon, however, at the trial was that the words were spoken on a privileged occasion. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 100*l.* damages, adding a rider that the plaintiff left the court without a stain upon her character, and judgment was entered accordingly. The defendant appealed, on the grounds that the words were spoken on a privileged occasion and that there was no evidence of malice. After hearing counsel for the appellant, and without calling upon counsel for Miss Battye,

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment. He said the defence was that the two occasions on which the statements were made were privileged. The first was made on the night of the ball before the festivities came to an end, and to the President of the Society. The defendant undoubtedly imputed immorality to the young lady. The question arose, Was that a privileged occasion? He was not prepared to say it was not, but he did not agree that the second was. The fact that the statement was privileged on the first day, when the ball was in progress, did not give the defendant the right to repeat the allegation the next day, when the festivities were over. In his opinion it was not an appropriate occasion at all, and therefore the verdict for 100*l.* damages must stand. Accordingly he dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Lords Justices Vaughan Williams and Romer concurred.

CYCLING LADY ON HEALTH-SALT TINS.

THE case of Hildersheimer & Co. *v.* Coward and others was before Mr. Justice Joyce in the Chancery Division on May 9 and 10. It was an action brought by Messrs. A. Hildersheimer & Co. against Messrs. G. T. Coward, tin-manufacturers, of Carlisle; J. Boulton & Co., chemists, of Stratford; and J. Hann & Son, of Blackburn, claiming an injunction to restrain alleged infringement of copyright of a picture belonging to plaintiffs, and damages. The picture represented a lady in a blue dress, holding a bicycle, and looking up to a wall on which an advertisement appeared, and it was claimed that the defendants, J. Boulton & Co., used a like picture so as to infringe the plaintiffs' copyright in the label on their tins of "Sparkling Health Salts." It appeared that the picture was purchased by the plaintiffs for Messrs. Rudge, Whitworth & Co., cycle-manufacturers, and they were under obligation to permit its use for no other than that firm. The design was made by Mr. Morrow, who was paid for it.

Mr. C. W. Russell, K.C., and Mr. Hildersheimer appeared

for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Younger, K.C., and Mr. St. John Clarke represented the defendants.

Mr. Younger, for the defendants, said that in June, 1896, Mr. Boulton thought it would be a good thing to have his "Sparkling Health Salts" made up in attractive tins. He thought an attractive appearance would be given to the tin if its exterior represented a lady in rude and robust health, in the habit of taking healthy exercise, such as cycling, and as a result this admirable specimen of feminine beauty shown on his tins had been produced. Being well satisfied, he ordered 100 gross of the tins, but only fifty gross had been put on the market when he received a letter from the plaintiffs threatening all sorts of penalties. Thereupon he promised not to issue any more tins bearing the design, but declined to give a written undertaking, thinking that plaintiffs would not carry the matter any further. But they went on with the action as though in what Mr. Boulton had done a grave and deliberate piracy had been committed. As against Messrs. Coward, manufacturers of the tins, he submitted that no case had been made out, and they must be dismissed from the action, with costs. As against Messrs. Boulton, no damage by their act had been proved, and no case made out for penalties. Then the question resolved itself into one of costs, which he was afraid would run up to some hundreds of pounds.

Mr. Justice Joyce expressed the opinion that the action ought not to have been defended.

Mr. Russell said it had been laid down in trade-mark cases that some damages must be assumed to follow violation of right.

Mr. Justice Joyce: I should think they must be very small here.

At the suggestion of the learned Judge counsel in the case consulted together, but no settlement was arrived at, and thereafter Mr. Younger argued that the registration was bad on account of insufficiency of description.

Mr. Justice Joyce, in the result, dismissed Messrs. Coward from the action; as against Messrs. Boulton he laid the damages at 1*s.*, and directed that an injunction should issue, with costs; and no order was made against the third defendants, the case as affecting them having been arranged

A PICK-ME-UP.

ON May 9 in the Dublin Court of King's Bench, before Mr. Justice Johnson and Mr. Justice Kenny, in the case of Caldwell *v.* Achesons, Mr. Chambers, B.L., applied on behalf of the defendants, well-known druggists in Portadown, to have the action remitted for hearing before the County Court Judge of Armagh. He said the action was brought by James Caldwell, provision-merchant, Birkenhead, to recover damages caused by the alleged "negligence of the defendants, their manager and servants, in the compounding and vending of a certain medicine to the plaintiff, and for breach of warranty that the medicine supplied to the plaintiff was reasonably fit for the purposes for which the said medicine was sold by the defendants." The medicine was a "pick-me-up."

Various affidavits were put in. One by John Sweeney, manager of the defendants' drug-department, stated that the plaintiff entered the shop about 11 o'clock in the morning, and asked for a "pick-me-up." He (the manager) judged from Caldwell's appearance that he had been drinking heavily, and gave him 5 dr of liquor ammoniac acetatis diluted with water. Caldwell then said he would like to go to the yard, and he (Mr. Sweeney) took him out and sat him down on a barrel. Caldwell said he had been drinking heavily, and had got a "few feeds of bad drink." Caldwell soon after asked for an emetic, which he (Mr. Sweeney) prepared with warm water, and told him he should wait for fifteen minutes until it acted. Caldwell next expressed a wish to have a sleep, and he was brought to an outhouse where there was some straw. In a quarter of an hour Caldwell came back to the shop and said he was nearly all right, but that the emetic had not acted. He (Mr. Sweeney) suggested that the plaintiff should go back to the outhouse, but he refused, remarking that he had to catch a train; and he left, having thanked him (Mr. Sweeney) for his attention.

The plaintiff's affidavit stated that on January 14 he arrived in Portadown from Omagh about 10 o'clock, and after looking at some shops he felt ill. He then went into

defendants' premises and asked for a "pick-me-up," for which he paid 4d. The assistant made up a mixture, which he (Caldwell) swallowed, and immediately he felt a burning and choking sensation in the throat. Seeing a door opening into a yard, he asked if he might go into the open air. The assistant followed him out and inquired if he was not well, and they brought him out an emetic. He lay down in a shed for a time, and then went back to the shop and said that his throat was all burned. The assistant said he had given him acetate of ammonia, and then he gave plaintiff some sweets to cool his mouth. Plaintiff next went to the nearest doctor, who gave him three emetics, and he vomited large quantities of blood. He was not able to leave Portadown for five days, and he was still suffering from the effects of an acrid poison. His mouth, throat, gullet, and stomach were burned, and he was unable to take solid food.

Dr. Orr made an affidavit, in which he stated he saw the plaintiff two days after, and found him suffering from the effects of a caustic poison. The mucous membrane was burned off the mouth and throat, and was hanging in shreds. The mouth, throat, and gullet were swollen, and he was evidently in great pain. He vomited a quantity of blood. The injuries could not be caused by a drug such as Mr. Sweeney stated he had given him, and they must have been produced by a strong acid. The plaintiff was now suffering from chronic affection of the throat and deafness in the right ear, and was not likely to recover for some time.

The Court said that in view of Dr. Orr's affidavit they would not call on counsel for the plaintiff to reply. The motion would be refused, with 5*l.* 5*s.* costs.

ELLIMAN'S ANTI-CUTTING AGREEMENT.

IN the Chancery Division on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Kekewich, Messrs. Elliman Sons & Co., of Slough, brought an action against Luke Crabtree (trading as Walker & Co.), of Failsworth, J. Thompson & Co., of Oldham, and G. Carrington & Co., of Stockport, claiming an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants, and agents from selling or offering for sale, or authorising or permitting to be sold or offered for sale, the plaintiffs' embrocations under prices fixed by the plaintiffs in certain agreements, and from otherwise continuing any breach of the agreements; and also for damages and costs.

Mr. Renshaw, K.C., in opening, stated that the plaintiffs had for a period of about fifty years carried on business at Slough as manufacturers of embrocations both for veterinary and human use, and to prevent their embrocations being sold below a certain price fixed by them they required every trade-purchaser from them to sign an agreement to this effect:—

"We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves not to sell Elliman's embrocation under the prices named below, and to faithfully comply with the conditions therein inserted." The prices below which the embrocations were not permitted to be sold were 1*s.* 9*d.* for the 2*s.* size, 2*s.* 2*d.* for the 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* for the 3*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* for the 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and 2*s.* 4*d.* for the 2*s.* 9*d.*

As long ago as 1895 the plaintiffs had occasion to write to Thompson's complaining that they were selling the embrocations at a cutting price, and the reply then sent was that as Thompson's had not signed any agreement with the plaintiffs it would be a waste of time to offer any explanation. The plaintiffs had previously refused to supply Thompson's with any of their embrocations, but they ascertained that they were being supplied by Walker & Co., of which company Crabtree was the managing director. Walker & Co. were written to on the matter, and ultimately the plaintiffs closed their account with them. Subsequently to that Walkers sent a cheque to the plaintiffs requesting that a supply of embrocation might be sent them, but plaintiffs wrote declining the order, and stated that if an explanation was needed Walker & Co. had better consult their friends Thompson & Co. Thompson's made another attempt to get a supply through another firm, but that failed, and then, in February, 1900, Messrs. Thompson sent an order for embrocation to the defendants, Carrington & Co. Ellimans refused to execute any order from Carrington's until an agreement had been signed by them, and that was, after some correspondence, done, Carringtons also undertaking that they would require dealers purchasing through them to sign an agreement not to sell below the prices

named. Upon this a supply of embrocation was sent to Carringtons, and on it coming to the plaintiffs' knowledge that Thompson's were again selling under price, they wrote to Carringtons asking to see the agreements signed by the retail dealers purchasing through them. Carringtons then wrote enclosing an agreement signed by Walker & Co. It turned out upon an inspection of documents that an order for embrocation with a cheque in payment had been sent by Thompson's to Carringtons, and that goods had been supplied, not as it would appear on the face of it to Walker & Co., but sent direct to Thompsons.

Mr. Justice Kekewich said it did not appear that Thompson's had signed any agreement, and he did not see why they could not sell at any price they liked.

Mr. Renshaw said his case against them was that they had notice of agreement, and that the transaction in question was a sort of conspiracy.

Mr. Justice Kekewich said, assuming it was a conspiracy, that did not make it unlawful.

Mr. Renshaw: But it was a dodge and a contrivance to avoid signing the agreement.

Mr. Justice Kekewich: That may be; but why should they not dodge if they wanted to sell the goods at a lower price? It was surely a matter of contract or no contract.

Mr. Renshaw: As against Carringtons and Walker & Co. I have got the agreement.

Mr. Warrington, who appeared for the defendants, said he did not admit that Walker's certainly signed an agreement, but it was with Carringtons and not with Messrs. Elliman.

Mr. Renshaw submitted that Carrington's, in procuring the signing of the agreement, acted as agents for Ellimans, and that Walker's were bound by that.

Mr. Justice Kekewich asked what the complaint was against Walker's.

Mr. Renshaw: We say they sold embrocation to other persons without getting them to sign an agreement, as they were bound to do by their contract with Ellimans.

Mr. Warrington, for the defence, submitted that as against Thompson & Co. there was no case, as they had not signed any agreement with Ellimans', and were entitled to sell at any price they liked. With regard to Crabtree and Carringtons his main contention was that the agreements on which the plaintiffs based their action could not be enforced in law, as being in restraint of trade and as against public policy.

Mr. Justice Kekewich, in giving judgment, said that the defendants' point was that the written contracts which had been entered into must be treated as waste-paper in action of law—that was to say, no action could be brought upon them, and that conclusion followed, they said, from the fact which they alleged to be true, that the contracts were in restraint of trade. In one sense, no doubt, that was perfectly true—that was to say, that one of the contracting parties was not at liberty under the contract to do as he pleased with that which had been purchased. The plaintiffs (Elliman & Sons) were the manufacturers of embrocations—the Royal Embrocation and the Universal Embrocation—ore being for horses and cattle, and the other for human beings. The plaintiffs were not bound to sell that embrocation at all, and they were not bound to manufacture it. They were at liberty to do as they pleased, when they had manufactured it, in determining whether they would sell it. No one could deny that they were at liberty to sell it at whatever price they chose. It might be a prohibitive one—that was to say, which would prevent any sale at all—or it might be at such a small price that they could not possibly make any profit out of it. That was a matter for their consideration. There were no goods which the owner could not sell in that way, either retail or wholesale, and nothing to prevent him selling it at any price he pleased. Messrs. Carrington were minded to purchase Elliman's embrocation, with a view to selling it again—that was to say, to buy wholesale, and to sell it to others retail—and Messrs. Elliman made it a bargain with them that they should not sell it below a certain price; that was part of the bargain which had not been broken; and, further, that when they sold it to others they should insist and procure that those others should on their part enter into an agreement not to sell below certain prices. That part of the bargain had been broken. Why should Messrs. Elliman not be at liberty to fix the price that way when they could fix it if they were

selling direct to Carringtons? Nobody had argued, and it could not possibly be argued, that they were not at liberty to fix a price in their sale to Carringtons; and why should they not be at liberty to make a further bargain with Carringtons that they (Carringtons) should not sell it below a fixed price, and so take care so far as they could that nobody should sell it below that fixed price? It was said that that was in restraint of trade. In one sense, no doubt, it was, but it was just about as much in restraint of trade as if Ellimans determined—as they were at liberty to do—that henceforth they would neither manufacture nor sell at all. There was nothing more in restraint of trade than that, and they were at liberty to make their own bargain for the manufacture and sale of their own goods. A number of cases had been cited, but the present case did not seem to him to come within any of the principles or exceptions laid down in those cases. He did not think that the mere question whether a man was entitled when he was selling his own goods to make a bargain as to the use to be made of them by the purchaser, was touched by the authorities at all. It was said that this was against public policy. To call in public policy and the phrases which embodied great principles in restraint of trade, and to say that that was sufficient to prevent Ellimans from exercising the liberty they were entitled to, seemed to him to be applying well-settled principles of law to facts to which they could have no possible application. One might with very great ease suppose cases in all sorts of trades into which this rule of the defendants might be easily applied, and which nobody had ever attempted to apply it to. If the principle was to be applied to such cases, it might be applied elsewhere, but he could not himself see that it had any application at all. On the validity of the contracts, therefore, he was entirely against the defendants. Carrington & Co. had not broken their contract by selling below the proper price, but they had sold to Thompson & Co without procuring from them an agreement of a like character, and so Messrs. Thompson & Co. had been at liberty, as between Carringtons and themselves, to sell at a lower price; and they had done so. If the contract was a good one, Carringtons had broken the contract in that particular, and the contract being, in my opinion, good, they must take the consequences of not having fulfilled the bargain into which they solemnly entered. The same was true of Luke Crabtree trading as W. Walker & Co. That being so, was the case one for an injunction? Against what was he to enjoin these defendants? There was no room for a mandatory injunction. There was nothing as regarded the past, and it was to enjoin them against selling new goods which they must procure from Ellimans, who had the right to insist upon an agreement with their purchasers. The remedy was entirely in the hands of Elliman & Sons, and all they had to say was, "We do not trust you, we are at liberty to sell to you or not as we please, and therefore, as you have not fulfilled your agreement in the past, we will close your account." The remedy was entirely in their own hands. Of course, if there was anything to be done as regarded goods already sold, there might or might not—he did not say there would—be some trace of an argument in the way of an injunction, but as regarded the future there was no trace of an argument at all. The injunction could do no good. It would be perfectly futile, and it did not seem to him to be a proper remedy in a case of this kind. That being the case, the matter was reduced to a question of damages. The damage was admitted to be nominal. The plaintiffs had come to the Court to try the question, and it was quite right, but there was really no damage incurred—nothing proved and nothing suggested. The damages would be nominal; what the nominal damages were did not very much matter, but for the present purpose he should fix them at 20s. Messrs. Carrington and Luke Crabtree must pay 20s. damages, and costs. Passing to Thompson & Co., Mr. Justice Kekewich said no doubt they had done exactly what the plaintiffs did not desire them to do—that was to say, they had sold, or would sell, the goods below the fixed prices—and Ellimans, for some reason or other—for trade reasons, which were no doubt very good reasons—desired to prevent that. But Ellimans had no contract with Thompson & Co. It was part of their case against the other defendants that there was no contract with Thompsons, and that there ought to have been a contract.

But it was said that the plaintiffs could sue on the contracts on the ground that Thompson & Co had notice of the contract with Carrington & Co. That was a desperate attempt to apply to a case such as the present one the law which applied to covenants in leases, and the law respecting purchasers being affected with notice of such covenants. It was never intended to apply such a law to a case of this kind. The plaintiffs must sue on their own contract. They must sue the contracting party, and they could sue no other. Thompson & Co. were not contracting parties, and consequently there was no case against them. As regarded Thompson & Co., therefore, the action failed, and would be dismissed, with costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re MARTIN WALDEMAR ADLER, 45 Station Road, Hove, late 1 Hampton Terrace, Brighton, and 37 Preston Street, Brighton, Chemist and Druggist.

THE public examination of this bankrupt was held at Brighton on May 9. A summary of his statement was given in our issue of May 4 (page 735). He further stated that when in 1899 he purchased the business of Mr. Nosworthy at 37 Preston Street, for 675*l.* he had 200*l.* left from the sale of his London business after paying his liabilities there, and he was advanced 400*l.* by Messrs. Baiss Brothers, wholesale druggists. He gave Messrs. Baiss Brothers a mortgage on the business, a life-policy, and his brother became guarantee up to 200*l.* On May 3, 1900, he sold this business for 580*l.* The amount due to the mortgagees was deducted from the purchase-money, and the mortgagees also deducted the amount due on the current account, the balance he received being 119*l.* Between November and March last he tried to get a situation, his furniture being stored and his family living in apartments. He was really living on the 119*l.*, and he spent the whole of it endeavouring to obtain a situation. As he could not do so, and the business at Portslade was for sale, his brother came forward and purchased it to enable him (debtor) to restart. The sum of 123*l.* was paid for the business, and within six weeks he filed his petition, in consequence of pressure by Mr. E. R. Arnold, who had lent him 20*l.* He knew he was insolvent in August last, and was well aware of it when the purchase of the business was completed. Only two creditors then pressed him, and the others were all prepared to wait. The only books kept was a cash-book and takings book, and they were insufficient for him to obtain information as to his position. Very few chemists could ascertain their financial position, as their stock was worth 1,000 per cent. more at times than others. He himself never prepared any statement of affairs. In August last he borrowed 60*l.* on a bill of sale, and he paid the money away to his trade creditors. Over the sale of the London business he had an action brought against him for misrepresentation, but it was withdrawn and 20*l.* paid towards his costs, which, however, exceeded that sum by 60*l.* He had also had an action with Holloway's Wine Company. They induced him to take out a licence and have a supply of their wines. When he found there was no sale for them, he asked them to take the goods back, but they would not do so. Legal proceedings were taken, but the case did not go into court. By Mr. Berkeley: He had no money left when the brother took the Portslade business. The examination was adjourned until May 23. At the meeting of creditors held on the same day the Official Receiver (Mr. E. W. J. Savill) was appointed trustee.

Re WILLIAM LEECH, 111 High Street, Waltham Cross, Herts, Chemist and Druggist.

THE debtor appeared for public examination at the Edmonton Bankruptcy Court on May 13. In reply to the assistant Official Receiver, debtor stated that for a considerable number of years up to October, 1898, he had been a *locum tenens* and temporary assistant to medical men and chemists. For a year and a quarter he managed the business at 111 High Street, Waltham Cross, for Mr. C. J. Bailey, who was ill. On the death of Mr. Bailey he entered into an agreement with the widow to purchase the business for 220*l.*, but this figure was subsequently reduced to 210*l.*, which he was to pay in monthly instalments of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* When he took over the business he had no capital of his own, and 63*l.* was due to Mrs. Bailey at the date of the receiving order, she being the largest creditor. Since October, 1898, he had been aware that he was insolvent. His takings had fallen off and had lately been averaging only about 3*l.* or 4*l.* a week. His profits were 50 per cent. or more. Proceedings were taken against him by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, who were creditors for 17*l.*, and by two other creditors. Asked how he accounted for bad trade, he said the war funds had taken a lot of money out of the parish which would otherwise have been spent among the tradespeople.

The business had been established over thirty years, and was an old-fashioned one. The examination was adjourned.

Re HANNAH BROAD, formerly of 1 Hornsey Rise Gardens, Chemist's widow.

THE first meeting of creditors under this failure was held on Wednesday, May 15, before Mr. E. L. Hough, Official Receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court. The receiving order was made on April 27 on the debtor's own petition. It appeared that about ten years ago the debtor continued the business formerly carried on by her husband as a chemist at 510 Hornsey Road, and 1 Hornsey Rise Gardens, as executrix under his will. The business at 510 Hornsey Road was sold in 1892 for about 1,700*l.*, and the proceeds went in payment of the outstanding debts. The debtor continued the Hornsey Rise Gardens business until January 11, when it was disposed of for 275*l.* Some five or six years ago the debtor entered into a private arrangement with creditors, under which they received 15*s.* in the pound. She attributes her failure to insufficiency of capital and to having to leave the management of the business to others, whereby the expenses were increased. It appeared that an order of adjudication had already been made. The chairman stated that the accounts had not yet been filed and no proposal had been lodged. On behalf of the debtor, it was stated that a cash offer of 5*s.* in the pound was made to the creditors some time before the receiving order, but was declined by some of their number. Proofs for 302*l.* had been lodged. No resolution for the appointment of a trustee was passed and the case will therefore remain in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re THOMAS R. KENT, Westminster and Blackfriars, described a Chemist.

THIS bankrupt attended last week before Mr. Registrar Brougham at the London Bankruptcy Court and was allowed to pass his public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities 1,502*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* (unsecured, 867*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*), and assets 130*l.* 7*s.*, absorbed by the preferential claims. Questioned by the Official Receiver the bankrupt stated that in 1873 his father bought for him a chemist's business at 103 Westminster Bridge Road, and in June 1890 he purchased from the executors under his father's will additional shops at 226 Blackfriars Road and 76 New Cut. He had since traded at the three shops, but in January last he executed a deed of assignment for the general benefit of the creditors. His failure was caused by excess of expenses over profits for some years past, and increased trade competition. The examination was ordered to be concluded.

Re TRUST ESTATE OF WILLIAM SWAN, late of 91 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The affairs of this estate having been satisfactorily settled, a dividend of 5*s.* 3½*d.* in the pound has been paid to the creditors.

Re JOHN HUTCHINSON WOOD, 79 Handcross Road, Croydon, Chemist.—At the sitting of the Croydon Bankruptcy Court for the public examination of this debtor, it was stated that owing to debtor's illness the statement of affairs had just been lodged, and the examination was adjourned.

Re JOHN CASE, 2 College Road, Brighton.—This debtor appeared for his public examination at the Brighton Bankruptcy Court on May 9. The summary of accounts showed liabilities amounting to 215*l.*, and assets nil. Debtor was formerly a partner in the firm of John Case, Thomas & Co., ginger-leachers and spice-grinders in London. The examination was adjourned.

Re MACK & Co., 72 Mark Lane, E.C., Merchants and Importers of Starches, Farine, &c.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on Tuesday last, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, for the public examination of Herman Otto Mack, trading as above. The accounts show gross liabilities of 8,532*l.*, of which 3,067*l.* is expected to rank, against assets 26*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* Debtor was allowed to pass.

New Companies & Company News.

HERINGTONS (LIMITED).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. This company is acquiring the business carried on at Market Street and Bowling Green Street, Leicester, as "F. Herington," and takes power to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, as well as drapers, &c. The first directors are F. Herington, S. Faire, W. Hodgson, J. F. Benson, and R. Jellis.

FIETZ PRELIMINARY SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 32,000*l.*, in 30,000 "A" shares of 1*l.* each and 40,000 "B" shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To adopt an agreement with W. A. Thornton and W. K. Gerro, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, oil-merchants, importers and ex-

porters and manufacturers of, and dealers in, pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, photographic, industrial, and other preparations and articles, &c.

J. J. COLE & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 150*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Registered in Dublin. Objects: To carry on the business of a Medical Hall, and of druggists, patent-medicine vendors, pharmaceutical and veterinary chemists, &c. The first subscribers are:—John J. Cole, 90 Main Street, Cavan, druggist, with 45 shares; John Cole, Cavan, farmer, with 25 shares; Miss Susanna Cole, Cavan, with 25 shares; Thomas L. Cole, 90 Main Street, Cavan, with 25 shares; Robert Cole, Hollywood, co. Down, merchant's assistant, with 10 shares; Mrs. Charlotte Cole, Hollywood, co. Down, with 10 shares; and H. C. Cole, 48 Haddington Road, Dublin, merchant's assistant, with 10 shares. Registered without articles of association.

BOLEYN DRUG-STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, oil and colour men, manufacturers of, and dealers in, proprietary articles, &c. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—J. W. Attwooll, 2 St. Andrews Road, Plaistow, civil servant; R. D. Smith, 39 Sussex Street, Plaistow, agent; T. Knight, 496 Barking Road, Plaistow, traveller; Mrs. A. Hester, 1 King's Parade, Barking Road, East Ham; S. W. Hester, 1 King's Parade, Barking Road, East Ham, chemist's assistant; H. Hancock, 526 Barking Road, Plaistow, grocer; and F. Pearce, 2 St. Andrews Road, Plaistow, schoolmaster. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 1 King's Parade, Barking Road, Plaistow.

NETTLES PHARMACY (LIMITED).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of patent-medicine vendors, drug-merchants, herbalists, manufacturers of, and dealers in, anatomical, orthopaedic, and surgical appliances of all kinds, manufacturing and dispensing chemists, dealers in, and manufacturers of, scents and soaps, and general storekeepers in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. The first subscribers are:—P. G. W. Typke, Lawn House, New Malden, chemical-manufacturer; E. J. Stannard, 19 Eastcheap, E.C., solicitor; C. W. Pullen, 71 Elspeth Road, Lavender Hill, S.W., shorthand-writer; E. C. Roe, 32 Sherborne Street, Islington, N., gentleman; W. R. King, "Avalon," Southend-on-Sea, chemical-manufacturer; R. J. Davis, 95-98 Great Saffron Hill, Holborn, E.C., director; and G. H. Short, 95 Great Saffron Hill, E.C., director. No initial public issue. The first directors (to be not fewer than two nor more than five) are:—P. G. W. Typke, W. R. King, and R. J. Davis. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co. (LIMITED).—The directors have declared a dividend of 40 per cent. for the half-year ended March, making, with the last interim payment, a dividend of 35 per cent. for the year, as in 1899-1900. 38,000*l.* is carried forward.

COLOMBO APOTHECARIES' COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors' report for the twelve months ending March 30, 1901, states that after setting aside 3,898*l.* for fittings and furniture extensions account, and 7,500*l.* for bad and doubtful debts, carrying 30,000*l.* to reserve account, and 7,500*l.* to Marine Insurance Fund, there will be an available balance of 45,747*l.* The directors recommend that a dividend be declared of 10 per cent, which will absorb 40,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 5,747*l.* to be carried forward.

MYNAME SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—In the Companies Winding-up Court in the Chancery Division on May 15, before Mr. Justice Wright, the petition of Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), for the compulsory winding-up of the Myname Soap Company (Limited), came on for hearing. Counsel said it was a creditors' petition. There was no opposition, and some creditors were supporting. There was some irregularity in connection with the filing of the affidavits, and he asked his Lordship to allow them to be refiled. His Lordship granted the application, and made the usual winding-up order.

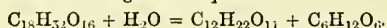
VIROL (LIMITED).—The first annual report states that the directors consider the business has made satisfactory progress during the year. A very satisfactory feature of the business is that, notwithstanding the usual tendency of the chemist to buy through the wholesale distributors, a very large number of direct accounts has been opened, and this number is daily increasing. The repeat orders, too, from the wholesale distributors show a marked increase from month to month. The working agreement with Bovril (Limited) has proved very satisfactory. The directors have decided to carry forward the credit balance of 1,918*l.* The whole of the preliminary expenses, amounting to 731*l.*, have been written off.

Scientific Progress.

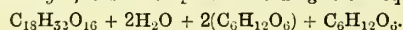
Chemistry of the Thyroid Gland.—According to Oswald, the thyroid gland of the pig and other animals contains two albumenoid bodies, one of which (thyroglobulin) contains the whole of the iodine present in the gland combined as an organic compound; it leaves Baumann's iodothyron on decomposition, and is the really active substance of the gland. The albumenoid was prepared from various animals, including the pig, ox, sheep, and calf. The bodies obtained were very closely similar, and contained from 52.2 to 52.8 per cent. of carbon, 6.8 to 7.0 per cent. of hydrogen, 15.9 to 16.6 per cent. of nitrogen, 0.46 to 0.86 per cent. of iodine, and about 2 per cent. of sulphur. In the body extracted from the gland of man, the chief difference noticed is the smaller amount of iodine, which falls to as low as 0.1 per cent.—(*Zeit. Phys. Chem.*, 1901, 121).

Preparation of Jasmone.—The discoverers of the ketone jasmone in oil of jasmin have recently been granted a patent in Germany for the preparation of the aromatic body which is prepared by the firm in which they are interested (Heine & Co., of Leipzig). To obtain the ketone, the oil is fractionated under reduced pressure, and the fraction coming over above 100° at a pressure of 4 mm., is separated and is treated with picric acid, in order to free it from traces of the compound indole, which have been identified as present in the oil. The jasmone is then converted into its oxime by means of hydroxylamine, and the oxime is purified by recrystallisation. In place of the oxime, the hydrazone or the semicarbazone can be used with equally good results. By treatment with dilute acids the compounds of jasmone are decomposed into their constituents, and the jasmone can be separated by careful distillation or by extraction by any of the usual organic solvents. Pure jasmone is a liquid of sp. gr. 0.945 at 15°, and boils at 257–258° under normal pressure. The artificial jasmin oil which has been prepared in accordance with the results of these chemists' work, and which depends on jasmone for its special odour, is composed as follows: jasmone 30, benzylacetate 550, linalyl acetate 150, linalol 100, indol 25, methyl anthranilate 5, and benzyl alcohol 140.

The Constitution of Gentianose.—In a former communication Bourquelot and Herissey have stated that gentianose is entirely hydrolysed by the action of *Aspergillus niger*, and only partially by the action of beer yeast. They have now attacked the problem of determining the nature of the sugars formed by these reactions. They have come to the conclusions (1) that in the complete fermentation of gentianose there are formed two molecules of dextrose and one of levulose; (2) that in the partial hydrolysis there is only one molecule of levulose produced, together with one molecule of an intermediate sugar, which is itself capable of further breaking up into two molecules of dextrose. After a careful investigation of the conditions of the fermentation actions, the authors come to the conclusion that gentianose is a hexatriose of the formula $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, and that it splits up by treatment with dilute sulphuric acid into levulose and gentiobiose according to the equation—



On the other hand, when treated with the fermentative liquid of *Aspergillus niger*, it is decomposed according to the equation—



Active Principles of Cynoglossum.—Vournazos has examined the root of *Cynoglossum officinale*, a plant which has during the past few years been employed with great success in the treatment of cancerous affections. He has extracted from it two new compounds to which, he states, the root owes its therapeutic activity. One is an alkaloid which forms small crystals, colourless and odourless, of bitter taste, and melting at 115° C. It is soluble in water, fairly so in alcohol, but almost insoluble in ether. It is feebly alkaline in reaction, and rotates the plane of polarisation to the right. It yields precipitates with the usual alkaloidal reagents. The author does not yet suggest a formula for the base, but gives the following as the results of his analyses of the crystalline compound:—Carbon = 64.1 per cent.; hydrogen = 7.55 per cent.; nitrogen = 9.04 per cent.; oxygen = 18.65 per cent. The root contains about 3 per cent. of this base. The powdered root from which the alkaloid had been extracted with water was then treated with ether, the ether was evaporated, and the residue was taken up by alcohol, and charcoal was added and the liquid filtered. When the liquid had assumed a syrupy consistency water was added and a compound was precipitated, to which the name cynoglossidine was given. It forms a brown crystalline powder, odourless, very bitter, and soluble in ether, alcohol, and chloroform. It melts at 138° C., and is optically inactive. It dissolves in alkalies and yields salts of cynoglossidic acid, of which the author states is isomeric with phenylacrylic acid, of the formula $C_9H_{10}O_3$. This body (an acid anhydride?) occurs to a much greater extent in the root than the alkaloid, and is apparently the chief active constituent.—(*Repertoire*, 1901, 106.)

Pharmaceutical Fauna.



On Perch and Wing.

Half-a-dozen sitting tight; eleven, less or more,
Waiting for admission by the window or the door.

The King-hird and his Helper; the Marten and his pal
(A fowl who's not un-Savory); the Treasure-hird withal;

The gay Corderian chanticleer, who crows from Norwich spire;
The restless Scottish cacklers, all intent on doings dire;

The crested Crow from Lancashire; the bird from Cambridg way
The simple Suffolk Gostling; the un-Kemp Mancunian jay

The silent owl from Ossett; and the annual from Tring—
All trying to get on the perch before the Picker-Ing.

New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Chemical-manufacturers' Directory of England, Wales, and Scotland, with some of the Firms in Ireland; being a List of the Principal Manufacturers of Chemicals used in Commerce, Medicine, Agriculture, and the Arts. 33rd ed. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 144. 2s. 6d. (Simpkin, Marshall.)

Dupré, A., and Hake, H. W. *Short Manual of Inorganic Chemistry.* 3rd ed. re-written. 8 × 5¼. Pp. 408. 9s. net. (Griffin.)

Evans, A. O. *Colour Cure: Popular Exposition of the Use of Colour in Treatment of Disease.* 7½ × 4½. Pp. 64. limp. 1s. 6d. net. (Wellby.)

Linn, T. *Health Resorts of Europe, 1901.* Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net. (Hirschfeld.)

Piper, C. W. *First Book of the Lens: Elem. Treatise on Action and Use of Photographic Lens.* 7½ × 4½. Pp. 170. 2s. 6d. net. (Hazell.)

Seoville, Wilbur L. *The Art of Compounding.* Second edition Pp. 271. 12s. 6d. (Philadelphia: P. B. Blakiston, Sons & Co. Manchester: John K. King & Son.)

Smith, James Walter. *A Handy Book on the Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, and I O U's.* 8vo. Pp. 193. 1s. 6d. net. (London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, E.C.) [A favourite handbook for business men which has been entirely rewritten, and in which the most important recent decisions are given.]

White, W. H. *Materia Medica Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Therapeutics.* 6th ed. 6½ × 4½. Pp. 686. 7s. 6d. (Churchill.)

Will's Book of 120 Autograph Prescriptions; also Key. 12mo. Ea. 1s. 6d. (Simpkin.)

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Election Addresses

on behalf of three of the seventeen candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council have reached me, and of course I have read the letters which these and others have communicated to the trade journals. Now, therefore, I am in a more or less fit condition to "make use of the privilege"—as the Blackburn people put it—of filling up my voting-paper. I approach that duty with a lively prejudice in favour of those candidates who have told me what they think. Some of them (from my point of view) think very inaccurately, but even this is better than not thinking at all.

That Last Remark,

now I come to look at it, strikes me as an "improper" one. On further consideration I do not agree with it. Perhaps there may be something to say for the silent candidates after all. "Thought will not work except in Silence, neither will Virtue work except in Secrecy." So wrote the great philosopher of the nineteenth century; and he developed his advocacy of the inarticulate in a score of eloquent volumes. A council composed of twenty-one articulate thinkers, all thinking different ways, is too alarming to contemplate. And an infusion of seven new thinkers, with novel ways of looking at things, every year, would effectually prevent any possible action, either legislative or other. I am not so sure which of the candidates to vote for, after all.

The Eye Trade-mark Case

at York, briefly reported on page 775 of last *C. & D.*, seems to be one of great importance. I have looked up Mr. Ison's trade-mark. It was a simple picture of a human eye, and was stated to be for "patent medicines." It was registered in 1876 in Class 3 (chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy, &c.). Mr. Coverdale, chemist, of York, the defendant, sold a bottle of eyedrops, and wrapped round the bottle was a bill on which appeared a picture of a human eye. For this offence he was fined 2s. 6d. for having "unlawfully forged" the plaintiff's trade-mark. The old Merchandise-marks Act (1862) required the prosecutor to prove "intent to defraud" on the part of the defendant. This is not required by the existing Act (1887), but in regard to a charge of having falsely applied someone's trade-mark to goods a defendant is entitled to acquittal if he proves that he "acted innocently." But this defence does not seem to be available in the case of a charge of having "forged" a trade-mark. Mr. Coverdale, I gather, used the picture of the eye with perfect innocence, as any of us might have done, and when his attention was called to the fact that it was Mr. Ison's trade-mark he undertook to withdraw his circulars. But if nobody can use the picture of an eye in connection with an eye-lotion without the risk of a conviction for forging a trade-mark, something wants repealing.

The Magnesia Prosecutions

remind me that the question, "What is magnesia?" was vigorously threshed out in this journal a dozen years ago. A correspondent asked the Editor what he ought to give when magnesia was asked for, and was told that calcined magnesia was the correct thing. A number of letters followed this reply, and from these it appeared that while mag. calc. was invariably supplied in Scotland when magnesia was asked for, mag. carb. was almost as generally understood in England and Wales. One

writer suggested the risk of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, but another reassured him on this point. He need be in no fear of the Act, he wrote, "because it does not require that we shall supply chemicals only under the Pharmacopœia name, but of the nature, substance, and quality demanded; and I hold that the light carbonate is in this case intended." Then a sarcastic "Reader" interposed with the question whether the defenders of the mag. carb. custom would continue to supply it if the prices of the calc. and the carb. were suddenly transposed? This called forth a lot of learned information about the history of the term, showing that the English practice was at least justified by ancient usage.

The Camberwell Chemists,

I note, are to have a meeting this week to confer upon this magnesia question, and to "decide what representations, if any, shall be made to the local authorities on the subject." The "if any" is a sensible reservation.

The Shops (Early-closing) Bill

is now, in principle if not in detail, a *chose jugée* as far as chemists are concerned. The evidence given last week by the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and subsequently by the Editor of this journal, must have satisfied the Committee of the House of Lords that chemists as a body would welcome it. The preponderance of opinion in favour of the Bill seems almost as weighty in other trades as in ours. There is no substantial opposition to it, and yet no one seems to anticipate that it will ever actually pass. I would like to live to see it enacted, and to see the effect of its operation. It would create a notable revolution in the lives of the many thousands whose whole existence is now, as Mr. Allen expressed it, a life-service in shops.

The Morning Call

which Mr. Druce, Mayor of Oxford, and Mr. Barnes, Mayor of Dover, both pharmacists, paid to King Edward VII. was an interesting event to them. I suppose the report on page 743 gives all the conversation that took place. If the King's coronation should take place during Mr. Druce's year of office, pharmacy will have a prominent place at that function. It is the duty of the Mayor of Oxford on such an occasion to carry a certain vessel—a wine-cup, I believe—which, if I remember rightly, he is privileged to retain as his private property.

The £2,859

which appears in the Pharmaceutical Society's financial statement as "Balance transferred to accumulated funds" is the best pecuniary result the Society has had these last twenty years or so. The realised profit is nearly 1 000% bigger than that of last year, and the business is better by 3,700% than it was in 1899, when a deficit of 840% was shown. "Fairplay" rightly emphasises the fact that this prosperity is entirely due to the examination-fees. Out of these the Society runs all its other expensive luxuries. In other words, the Pharmaceutical Society is maintained not by its members, but by the trade generally. Let this always be remembered, especially when a fluent member of Council or divisional secretary, eager to prove his loyalty, dilates upon the services rendered by his divinity to an unresponsive and ungrateful community.

The Whole Art of Government,

it has been said, consists in raising money and spending it, and statesmanship is more closely tested by the expenditure side of the account than by the collection part of the process. If surpluses of over 2,000% a year are to be normal in the Bloomsbury accounts, the whole trade has the most obvious right to have a voice in the methods of their distribution; and examined chemists should understand that it is as contrary to their interests that the money should be hoarded as that it should be spent for the advantage of a minority. How it should be spent is too large a question to be discussed at the bottom of this page.

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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

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Editorial Comments.

The Leading Law.

IF a vote of chemists and druggists were taken to-day as to which law has the most important bearing upon their business, we think that a great majority would give leading place to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, which are night and day mare to many, retailers and wholesalers alike. The Pharmacy Acts merely control their entrance into the calling, and they are not administered with the vigour and relentlessness which produce dread. No man, however honest he may be, knows when he may be caught under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, for local authorities have not yet reached that altruistic condition which respects the reputation of respectable traders and honest taxpayers by giving them private warning that articles sold by them have been found deficient in strength. Until that time comes, or conditions which will give sellers confidence that their articles are above suspicion, a general knowledge of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and especially of important decisions thereof, is good for them. Section 6 of the 1875 Act is that with which retailers in all trades are most familiar. It is

THE HANDY SECTION OF THE ACT.

Other sections deal with specific offences, but No. 6 can generally be made to cover any or all of them, because it makes it an offence to sell an article "not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded." Prosecuting authorities like the section because the defendant cannot, as under some others, plead ignorance as a defence. It is not surprising, therefore, that the North Country authorities used it as their weapon in attacking arsenical beer. A month or two ago we reported that a number of publicans were charged under the section for selling such beer. The Manchester Stipendiary convicted, but County Magistrates in other cases, where the facts were practically identical, dismissed the summonses. The publican appealed against the Stipendiary, and the local authorities got a case stated by the county authorities. A special Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lawrance, and Mr. Justice

Phillimore, was constituted to try these appeals, and the arguments and decision interest our readers because they are equally applicable to arsenic in borax, while the law of the matter is now better defined. The cases were heard on Monday. Mr. Moulton, K.C., and Mr. Montague Lush represented the publicans, and Mr. Lawson Walton and Mr. Byrne were on the other side. The case of *Goulder v. Rook* was selected as that upon which the main question should be discussed. It was proved that (1) the beer contained arsenious acid to the extent of not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. per gal.; (2) the retailer did not mix the arsenic in the beer herself and did not know of its existence, nor could she be expected to know or suspect the existence of such an admixture; and (3) arsenic was an ingredient injurious to health, and the quantity in the beer rendered it injurious to health, but it did not form one of the constituents of the beer. Mr. Moulton contended that the article sold was "beer," and that, if the authorities said there was a contamination making it injurious to health, they should have prosecuted under Section 3 of the 1875 Act, which is to the effect that no article of food shall be mixed with an ingredient injurious to health. He pointed out that if this had been done his client would have had the advantage of Section 5, which gives exemption in such a case as hers—seeing that she had proved her absence of knowledge, and that this was not the result of her neglect to use reasonable diligence. It would be different, he said, in the case of a man who sold milk or butter. "He was an expert with regard to them, and could easily ascertain by tests whether they were pure or not." We fail to appreciate this difference except in so far that arsenic might not be so easily found as, say, boric acid; but surely it is not more reasonable to expect expert knowledge from the buttermilkman as to what are the likely impurities of butter and the necessary tests for discovering them than to exact a similar knowledge in regard to beer on the part of the publican. If the pharmacist had been quoted we could have understood the argument. The important point is that, under the Act, all retailers of food and drugs are by Section 6 made responsible for the articles they sell. Another far-fetched argument of Mr. Moulton was used to support his contention that adulteration under Section 6 is adulteration by addition of some other article with substitution for the article demanded. In the case of milk, if water is added, the customer does not get his quart or his pint of milk, but only milk and water. "He gets milk and water instead of milk; why should he not get beer, and not beer and arsenic?" interposed the Lord Chief Justice; to which Mr. Moulton replied: "The customer did get all his beer whereas in the case of the adulteration of milk water becomes part of the bulk." Mr. Lawson Walton said Section 3 dealt with deliberate adulteration. He doubted whether in any case a person could be proved to have mixed arsenic with beer with intent. The article supplied was not of the quality demanded, and had been supplied to the prejudice of the purchaser. The Lord Chief Justice, in sending the case back to the County Magistrates to convict, made the following observations:—

The question under Section 6 is whether or not a person sells an article of food or a drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by the purchaser. In his opinion the sale starts at the end of the sale, and he had not to consider how that which makes it otherwise than of the nature, substance, and quality demanded gets into an article. There is a broad distinction between Section 3 and Section 6. In Section 3 the penalty is much more severe, and knowledge is made of the essence of the offence. Under Section 6 the penalty is less, and it has been expressly decided in two other cases that, however innocent the person selling may be, he may be convicted under that section.

Two other appeals against conviction were heard and allowed on the ground that the analysts' certificates did not state the amount of arsenic in the beer.

These cases show that there is no escape for the retailer when charged under Section 6 if he has sold an article different in character to that which is demanded unless he holds

A LEGAL WARRANTY,

in which event he should step out of the case, and his place be taken by the warrantor. Here we come to the Keighley Magistrates' decision in the aromatic spirit of ammonia case, fully reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of May 4. The judgment is printed on page 791 of this issue, and it contains a few points that are worth the attention of retailers, although the judgment has not the authority of a High Court decision. The first point is the declaration that the words of the Act "being purchased with a written warranty" require that the warranty should be obtained when the order is given for the goods. This is a good example of the perversity of magisterial decisions. The defence was based upon Section 25 of the 1875 Act, in which the word "warranty" alone is used; but this section has been greatly modified by Section 20 of the 1899 Act, which makes an "invoice" available in a similar way, thus excluding the idea that the warranty must be obtained when the goods are ordered. The Magistrates put an invoice and a label on the same level as descriptive matter. It has been held by the High Courts that a mere description cannot be relied upon as a warranty, and Judges as a rule take this as a sound principle to go upon in deciding questions of this nature. It is true that the importation of the words "or invoice" into Section 20 of the 1899 Act does not render an invoice valid as a defence without something more for the identification of the article and description of the quality than an invoice generally contains; but the contention in the present case was that the article sold was warranted in a price-list of the maker's to be of a certain quality, and this with the label constituted the warranty. The Magistrates avoided saying "Yea" or "Nay" to this interesting proposition by falling back upon the "purchase" phrase; so we must fall back upon the accepted understanding that a written statement of some kind warranting the article sold to be of certain quality must be obtained in order to turn a description into a warranty within the meaning of the Act. It is along these lines that the Chemists' Defence Association has for some time been working. In our *DIARY* monograph on this subject (page 505) we question if the rubber-stamp marking then suggested by the Association can be construed into the warranty in writing specified in Sub-section 6 of Section 20 (1899). Apparently the Association's legal advisers have come to the same conclusion, for during the present year negotiations have been going on with various wholesale houses throughout Great Britain with the object of getting undertakings from wholesale dealers that a certain stamp placed upon the invoices of goods supplied by these dealers shall convert each invoice into a warranty. The object of this undertaking is to nail the dealers down to a specific statement, acceptable by a Court as good evidence of warranty, which the invoice would not be without their written undertaking covering it. The object of a warranty is, as stated, to shift the onus from the retailer to the wholesaler, and, as there is no law to compel the latter to incriminate himself, he, when a wholesale druggist, is slow to give warranties with changeable articles, or those which he may consider unattainable in practice, as is the case with some B.P. products. Of course, retailers can generally recover, as in the Keighley

case, under Section 28 (1875), when they prove that the article sold is of the same nature, substance, and quality as that purchased from the wholesaler, and the wholesaler rarely objects to pay the fine and costs or even to undertake the defence; but what wholesalers as a class particularly object to is having their names dragged into court. A bridge to cross the gulf is wanted—one that will allow the wholesaler to pass as well as the retailer—and if the Chemists' Defence Association provides one that is generally acceptable it will have more than justified its existence.

Standardisation.

IF there was anything upon which the consensus of opinion in pharmacy throughout the civilised world was practically all in one direction five years ago, it was in respect to the advisability of standardising official potent preparations of vegetable medicines. Yet the introduction of such methods into the United States Pharmacopœia, the British Pharmacopœia, and, lastly, the German Pharmacopœia has induced such copious criticism that it may be said that we have but entered the threshold of the subject, and are at the beginning of the period of condemnation. The most peculiar fact about the criticism is that it has sprung from the higher ranks of pharmacy. Man after man has come forward to say that the Pharmacopœia processes are bad, then each criticises the other critic until the unpretentious pharmacist, who minds his own business and leaves science to others, is confirmed in his notion that the chief result of standards has been that he can no longer rely upon his own judgment in making galenicals, but must trust to the skill and knowledge of manufacturing houses. It is, perhaps, some consolation to British pharmacists to know that they are not alone in such notions. They have for many years been accustomed to hear the praises of the German apotheker, who is a product of conscientious apprenticeship and the University curriculum, and therefore exactly the person who should be able to apply scientific methods for the assay of vegetable medicines. But the fourth edition of the German Pharmacopœia makes the German apotheker grumble as hard as the British pharmacist in regard to the wholesale influences of his national Pharmacopœia. We are induced to make these remarks after reading in the excellent annual report of E. Merck, of Darmstadt, "a contribution on the determination of the potency of officinal extracts." This deals at considerable length with the progress of views on standards during the last ten years, especially since the Japanese Pharmacopœia of 1891 introduced a method of assaying extracts of henbane and scopolia by means of Mayer's reagent. Credit is given to the British Pharmacopœia for "the decided step in advance" made in 1898, but even our methods, says the writer, "are not to be recommended, being too elaborate and lengthy for the purposes of the pharmaceutical laboratory." Then, taking up the discussion of the German Pharmacopœia processes, the report continues:—

The quantitative analysis of the percentage of alkaloids within the precincts of pharmaceutical laboratories will, at least, for the next few years, give rise to contentions—possibly even form a frequent source of vexation. So far, at any rate, the practical application of these analyses has been confined to the laboratories of but few pharmaceutical chemists and those of scientific institutes and of large chemical works, where for many years such work had been the means of subjecting practical processes and current literature to critical comparison. Where such laboratories exist the difficulties attending these tests are duly appreciated, since the majority of the defects and sources of error inherent in the various methods are known and can be evaded, whereas the Pharmacopœia does not point these out, and possibly is not in a position to do so. The experiences resulting during the next few years from the working of the new Pharmacopœia will show that the alkaloid analysis is, after all, not so

simple as from the prescripts of the Pharmacopœia it may seem to the inexperienced.

The contribution consists chiefly of a minute examination of the German Pharmacopœia processes for estimating the value of extract of belladonna, fluid extract of hydrastis, extract of henbane, extract of opium, and extract of nuxvomica, details being given in respect to each which cannot be conveniently abstracted, so that we must advise those who are specially interested to get and consult the full report. Apart from the scientific considerations, we also note that there are some commercial questions affecting the quality of extracts which warrant serious attention. For example, it is stated that, as a result of repeated examination of trade extracts of henbane for some years before the German Pharmacopœia introduced the standard, it was found that in not a single instance did the alkaloid present exceed 0.5 per cent. Now the Pharmacopœia prescribes a minimum of 0.75 per cent., and the demand thus made has been commercially met with extracts of the required degree of potency at the same low prices as formerly. What is the natural inference? Surely that the extracts now are not natural extracts of henbane, but that they have been fortified in some way, such as by the addition of extract of belladonna or extract of belladonna-root, and probably also by the addition of some basic substance, such as one of the methylamines. As to the existence of the latter in narcotic extracts, the monograph has much to say that is novel. The addition of such basic substances is not detected when the extracts are assayed by treatment with alkali and a solvent, such as ether or chloroform, then washing out the basic principles with excess of standardised acid, and estimating the unsaturated acid with standard alkali. To this general method the contribution pays a lot of attention, and results are given to show the necessity for evaporation of the ethereal solution to dryness before treating with the standard acid, as the methylamines are thus volatilised and not reckoned as alkaloid. Although the contribution does not say so, it may be inferred that one of its purposes is to show that the vagaries of standardisation are such that it is better to use the alkaloids which are the basis of evaluation, since they are tangible and unchangeable, and their therapeutic actions and doses have been determined with more or less accuracy.

Guardians of Public Health.

THE twenty-ninth annual report of the Local Government Board just issued covers the year 1899–1900, and contains a few points that interest pharmacists. The report is a little body with a lengthy tail, for while it covers about fifteen pages, the appendices of statistics and investigations make a bulky volume of some seven hundred pages. The vaccination appendix is a digest of the vaccination-officers' returns for children registered in 1897, and deals with nearly a million births. It shows that only 70 per cent. of the children were actually vaccinated. The exemptions amounted to 3.8 per cent., owing to conscientious objections on the part of the parents, and 23.8 per cent. escaped vaccination as they could not be traced. Nearly half a million tubes of glycerinated calf-lymph were issued in 1899 by the provisional vaccine-establishments, and arrangements had to be made for placing the establishments on "a wider and more satisfactory basis." The medical department of the report deals with sanitary matters, on which conferences are arranged with local authorities and inquiries conducted into the causes of epidemics. Plague is fully dealt with in the report. It appears the Board first "became disquieted" about the disease in August, 1899, and issued circulars

giving particulars of the precautions to be observed to prevent plague being introduced into this country. A description of the symptoms of plague for the use of ships' captains was inserted in the official log-book. This gives as the most distinctive symptom the presence of buboes (without relation to venereal complaints) in the groin, armpit, neck, or elsewhere. The buboes appear about the second or third day of the disease; hence attention must be given to premonitory symptoms, which are, however, more or less indistinct. The scientific department has, through Dr. Klein, made a comprehensive study of pseudo-tuberculosis—a disease pathologically akin to tuberculosis which occurs in the lower animals. Dr. Gordon has continued his study of the bacteriology of scarlatina. The investigation was begun as far back as 1885, and seems to have resulted in definitely fixing the cause of scarlatina on a micro-organism belonging to the streptococcus group—*S. scarlatinae*. The presence of this organism in the patient's throat is judged as parallel with infectiveness to other persons. Dr. Houston, in connection with an investigation on the presence of streptococci in water, has devised a method by which the production of gas in gelatin shake-cultures may be utilised as a rough test for indicating the extent of biological purification polluted rivers or sewage-works effluents have undergone. Other reports are given of studies of the bacteriology of cereal food-stuffs and on the relation of food to pathogenic bacteria. The bacteriological reports are copiously illustrated.

THE ONE-MAN COMPANY BUSINESS.

During the hearing of judgment summonses at Southwark County Court last week, Judge Addison, K.C., said:—

I wonder anybody takes the trouble to pay debts or to get bills of sale on furniture. All one needs to do now is to get one's maid-servant and errand boy to sign a paper, and get a seal and turn oneself into a limited-liability company. Everything is then subject to debenture, and the incorporated individual can do just what he pleases. I wonder anybody is anything else than a limited-liability company. According to the latest judgment in the Divisional Court, when a man has become a limited-liability company he need not hold any meetings or trouble himself in any way. I confess that I am alarmed at the ready means of fraud which this judgment opens out.

That sort of thing is still going on in the drug-trade, with the object of evading the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. Yet we seem very little nearer a remedy than we were when the flaw in the Act was discovered. A few law-makers of Judge Addison's way of thinking would be most useful at present, but we also seem to be as far behind in that department.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY AND A BRITISH ACADEMY.

Last week's meeting of the Royal Society was devoted to consideration of the report of a committee appointed to consider some means of establishing a British Academy of larger scope than the Royal Society. It seems that we have no organisation to represent Great Britain in that section of the proposed International Association of Academies and Societies which includes history, antiquities, philosophy, economics, and so forth. The meeting of the Society called to discuss the report was private, but a *Times* correspondent says the discussion, like the report, was inconclusive. The Royal Society shrinks from taking an active part in the formation of another academy dealing with the subjects in question, which might in various ways, and especially in its demands upon the public purse, become a serious rival to the Society itself. The only alternative, says this correspondent, is that the Royal Society should enlarge itself in one way or another so as to include the studies classed on the Continent as literary—an opinion which appears to be shared by Sir W. Threlton-Dyer, who writes on the subject in *Nature*. So far as can be gathered, the weight of opinion in the Royal

Society is against any attempt to meet what, after all, is a rather visionary demand.

THE EYE AS A TRADE-MARK.

We hope the matter in regard to the use of the figure of the eye as a trade-mark will not be stopped with the decision against Mr. Coverdale last week. It appears that the owners of the trade-mark have registered a number of similar marks which are modifications more or less of the human eye, but we understand that the exact representation of the human eye without modification is seldom used in their advertisements. It was such an eye that Mr. Coverdale used, and he was able to show that it is used by others than Mr. Ison in connection with medicines. We may also state that Mr. Stephen Green, the proprietor of Singleton's golden eye-ointment, has used the figure of an eye on showcards and printed matter in connection with that speciality for more than thirty years. Indeed, he has in his possession a very old showcard with an eye thereon, which dates back to the earlier part of the nineteenth century. In view of these facts, and especially as proceedings similar to those against Mr. Coverdale may be taken against others in the trade, it becomes important to determine whether or not some steps should be taken to obtain in the High Court a ruling as to this figure being a proper subject for a trade-mark, considering that it was employed in the trade before the date of registration. We shall be glad if any subscriber who is directly interested in the matter will communicate with us, and especially if printed matter of a prior date to 1870 containing the figure of an eye, associated with medicine, is sent to us with full particulars. It has been suggested that those who are opposed to Mr. Ison's claim should combine their interests with a view to bringing the matter before the High Court.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DOCTORS.

A London doctor recently sued a client for a guinea and a half for professional services rendered. The doctor attended his client's child, and when he thought his orders were not being carried out he stopped attending and sent in his bill. The case came before Judge Addison, K.C., at the Southwark County Court, and we cut the following remarks by the Judge from the *Medical Times and Hospital Gazette*:—

His Honour (to the plaintiff): You cannot recover for the attendance on the child. You cannot tell people that you won't attend any more and that they had better call in another doctor, and then charge for your own attendances. The obligation of a doctor is to attend through an illness as well as he can.

Plaintiff: But the mother persistently refused to follow my advice.

His Honour: You must expect mothers sometimes when they get anxious about their children to rub them with oil or do things of that kind, but that is not sufficient reason for a doctor to say he will not go on with the case.

Plaintiff: But has a doctor no power to retire from a case?

His Honour: Yes; but he cannot charge for it. When you are called into a case your obligation is to do your best until you are discharged.

Plaintiff: But am I not able to charge for services actually rendered?

His Honour: No; they are thrown away when a person has to call in another doctor because you retire on such weak grounds as in this case.

This is distinctly hard upon the doctor, although it may in many cases be perfectly good law. In the present instance the statement that the doctor's orders were not followed was denied, and defendant showed that he had adhered to his part of the contract. The Judge, therefore, treating the matter as a bit of business contracted to be fulfilled, but only partly done, treats it wholly as an unperformed contract. The weakness of the decision is in no allowance being made for work done by the doctor, which, we should

think, ought to be treated as goods delivered and accepted in part fulfilment of a contract, and the doctor should receive payment, subject to deduction for proved expense that the client was put to owing to the doctor's withdrawal from the case.

Medical Gleanings.

DYMAL

is a fine odourless powder used as a dusting-powder or as an ointment with lanolin. It is antiseptic and drying, and has been used in burns, unhealthy wounds, eczema, inguinal bubo associated with foul-smelling pus, and other skin-diseases.

ANTITOXIN BY THE MOUTH.

DR. W. C. McDONNELL relates in the *Lancet* a case where diphtheria antitoxin was successful when given by the mouth. The patient, a girl of fourteen, was given two 1,500 units of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s antitoxin, and recovered uneventfully and quickly.

FENCING IN NEUROSES.

DR. DABBS, Shanklin, recommends fencing as a therapeutic measure in the incipient neuroses of adolescence, particularly in the case of young girls. He contends that no other pastime can compare with it as a natural diaphoretic, as a training for the brain, the eye, and the nervous and muscular systems.

ANILINE OIL.

DR. BROOK, at a meeting of the Clinical Society on April 12, again called attention to the poisonous properties of aniline oil. In the case in question the oil was being used as a vehicle for cocaine to produce local anaesthesia in the ear. The patient became cyanosed, but the blue colour disappeared in the course of the day.

PLATINIC CHLORIDE IN CARCINOMA.

DR. JOHN MURRAY, Carbon Hill, Ill., reports that the action of platinic chloride is not only local but constitutional, and that it will prove efficacious in all cases of carcinoma wherever situated. A dose of less than 2 minims of the 1-per-cent. solution will rarely be necessary, and 4 or 5 minims will be found a good working dose.

SIDONAL IN URIC-ACID DIATHESIS.

SIDONAL is the trade name for piperazine kinate. It is used in 8-gr. doses every two or three hours for the treatment of chronic articular rheumatism or any other trouble connected with the accumulation of uric acid. It rapidly increases the elimination of uric acid, the volume of urine voided being also augmented, as well as the quantity of hippuric acid.

A DENTAL ESCHAROTIC.

TRICHLORACETIC acid is used in dental-practice as an escharotic in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris in 10-per cent. solution, the solution having a destructive action on pus secreting surfaces of the alveoli. In 90-per-cent. solution it has been used for the removal of vascular tumours of the pulp. A 1-per-cent. solution employed as a mouthwash exerts a stimulating and astringent action in inflammations and ulcerations. Trichloroacetic acid is of much use in the treatment of gum overhanging lower third molars.

TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA.

THE following is the method used by Scherck for the treatment of acute gonorrhoea. An injection of either mercur 2 per cent., protargol 5 per cent., or Credé's silver 1 per cent., is made with one rubber blunt-pointed syringe till the anterior urethra is distended, the fluid being retained five minutes. The urethra is afterwards irrigated with a 1-in-1,000 potassium-permanganate solution. The combined treatment is carried on twice a day, the permanganate being gradually increased to 1 in 500. The total duration of treatment is placed at fourteen days. Internally capsules containing cystogen gr. v. and ol. santal. mx. are given every four hours.—(*Therapeutic Gazette*.)

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1s., obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 24, 1901.)

"PERLES OF PALMIACOL" AND "PALMIFERRIN" (no claim of "Palm" or "Palmifer"; for medicine. By the Trommer Company, 44 Charterhouse Street, London. 235,259, 235,260.

"NEROLIA" (no claim for "Neroli"); for liquorice used in pharmacy and otherwise. By Jeancard, Gazan & Doumin, 13 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 236,311, 236,312.

"TESS-TOIDS" (no claim for "Test"); for chemical substances. By R. Hughes, 606 Harrow Road, London. 236,570.

"ANÉMCO"; for medicine. By S. Pigott, 101 Great Clowes Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester. 236,860.

"ALLAYCINE" (no claim for "Allay"); for medicines. By Beall & Son, 25 Sidney Street, Cambridge. 236,960.

"SPARKLETS" (no claim for "Sparkle"); for chemical substances. By Aëratons (Limited), 120 Oxford Street, London. 237,123.

"GLYMIEL"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Osborne, Bauer & Cheeseman, 19 Golden Square, London, W. 236,270.

"PERMOLLINE" (no claim for "Permolli"); for soap in Class 48. By The Cherub Soap Company (Limited), Brookhill Road, Bootle, Lancs. 236,827.

"PIERRETTE" and device; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Gebroeders Dobbemann, 111 Graafsche Str., Nijmegen, Holland. 235,964.

"EVEROLA"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 237,048.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 1, 1901.)

"AUDESOL" (no claim for "Audes"); for liquid disinfectant. By R. G. Tugwood, 1 Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C. 231,503.

"PINESYL (STEVENSON)" (no claim for "Pine"); for disinfecting fluid. By Baiss Bros. & Stevenson (Limited), 4 Jewry Street, London, E.C. 235,112.

"BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS"; for a medicinal preparation. By G. Bonnington, 199 High Street, Christchurch, New Zealand. 236,597.

"SATRAP"; for chemical substances. By E. Schering, 170 Müllerstrasse, Berlin. 237,133.

"REBLIN" and device; for medicinal preparations. By M. Faulkner and J. Berlin, Trevelyan Hotel, Stockton-on-Tees. 235,055.

"KEMOL"; for a medicinal preparation. By F. H. Dusart, 85 High Street, Lewes. 236,490.

"AUDEFOAM" (no claim for "Aude"); for a liquid bath-preparation. By R. G. Tugwood, 1 Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C. 231,502.

"FOSO BARK" and "FOSO FOAM" and device; for a toilet hair-preparation. By the Althenheim Medical Dispensary, 552 Main Street, Cincinnati, U.S.A. 232,965, 232,966.

"KAPUTINE" (no claim for "Caput"); for perfumery and toilet-preparations. By the General Kaputine Syndicate (Limited), 51 Lidget Street, Lindley, Huddersfield. 236,400.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 8, 1901.)

"BULLET"; for chemicals. By Kodak (Limited), 43 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 237,514.

Star-device (the essential particular) and the word "STELLA"; for a soldering-fluid. By Wilson & Co., 12 Mitre Street, E.C. 234,086.

"ROZENE" (no claim for "Rose"); for disinfectants. By Walter Sharratt, Clayton, Manchester. 236,722.

"NAVANIDS"; for a medicine. By H. N. Townsend, 419 Lexington Avenue, New York. 236,220.

Elementary Dispensing Practice.

By JOSEPH INCE.

II.

Turn to the B.P. pp. 207, 208:—

Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.

Yellow wash.

Mercuric chloride ... gr. ij.
Solution of lime ... ʒj.

M.

The yellow precipitate of mercuric oxide (HgO) is instantly thrown down.

But we have the lotion occasionally ordered together with mucilage of gum acacia, whether as a demulcent or as a method of suspension is open to doubt:—

R Hydrargyri perchloridi ... gr. ij.
Mucilag. acaciæ ... ʒij.
Aq. calcis ad ... ʒj.

Mix the corrosive sublimate with the lime-water to throw down the yellow oxide; let stand a minute, and dissolve the mucilage in the supernatant liquid. Mix.

R Hydrarg. subchloridi ... gr. iij.
Zinci chloridi... ... gr. iij.
Aq. calcis ... ʒj.

Precipitate the black mercurous oxide (Hg_2O) first with the lime-water. Let stand a minute, and dissolve the zinc chloride in the supernatant liquid. Mix.

By so treating these two official lotions you fulfil the intention of the prescriber, which is to produce the respective mercurial oxides.

Turn to the B.P., page 1.

"The aqueous solution (of gum acacia) forms with solution of borax a more or less translucent white jelly." Make this experiment:—

Boracis ... ʒss.
Mucilag. acaciæ ... ʒj.

Mix and observe the result; the method of dispensing will be at once apparent.

R Boracis ... ʒss.
Mucilag. acaciæ ... ʒj.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ʒiss.

Dissolve the borax in aq. destillat ʒj. Dilute the mucilage with aq. destillat. ad ʒss. Mix the two solutions.

The matter is thus summarised in "The Art of Dispensing," page 238: "In the great majority of cases involving chemical change, it is desirable to retard or prevent the reaction as far as possible. This is usually accomplished by separately diluting the opposing ingredients and interposing any protective fluids (*e.g.*, mucilage, glycerin, or syrup) that may be ordered. They often prevent the occurrence of a precipitate, and usually retard chemical change."

APPLICATION OF HEAT.

A small Bunsen burner will be required. The cheap variety, with naked flame issuing from the tube, is not desirable; it should be fitted with a brass rose, so that the heat may be regulated to a nicety, or else use a piece of asbestos millboard between the burner and the dish. A good dispenser never uses more heat than is just sufficient; the almost invariable practice of a beginner to turn on his gas full cock suggests a wasteful habit and inexperience. Three scale preparations will serve the purpose of experiment:—

(1)

R Ferri ammon. citrat. ... gr. v.
Tr. aurant. ... ʒj.
Syrupi... ... ʒss.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ʒj.

Mix the tincture with the syrup, adding afterwards 2 dr. of water; dissolve the ferri ammon. citrat. in 6 dr. of water, without heat, and mix all together.

This scale preparation is entirely soluble in the cold, for which reason it is not unusual to pour the water directly into the bottle, dry the neck and shoot in the citrate. A

shake completes this somewhat inelegant method. Others warm the water in an evaporating-basin and stir in the ammonio-citrate with instant solution. On the whole the cold method is to be preferred, especially when volatile ingredients form part of the mixture.

Practitioners, occasionally trusting to the known solubility of the ammonio-citrate of iron, prescribe it in syrup without the intervention of water; recipes of a rather embarrassing nature thus occur.

1

R Ferri ammonio-citrat. ... gr. xij.
Syrup. ferri iodidi ... ʒvj.
M. Pars sexta pro dosi.

2

R Ferri ammonio-citrat. ... ʒij.
Syrupi aurantii ... ʒj.
Misee. Sumat cochleare parvum ter in die.

In such cases a mortar must be used, but if scale-preparations are reduced to powder with any amount of pressure they are converted into a sticky mass almost insoluble, or soluble with great difficulty. Hence in using a perfectly dry mortar rub the scale-preparation very gently to powder, and triturate—that is, gently mix in—with the whole of the iodide of iron syrup, or syrup of orange, added at once.

3

R Ferri ammonio-citrat. ... ʒj.
Syrup. simpl. ad ... ʒj.
Sp. chloroform. ... ʒj.

Reduce the ammonio-citrate of iron to fine powder without pressure, adding afterwards 3 dr. of syrup; add this to the spirit of chloroform and 4 dr. of syrup previously mixed. Thus—

1

Ferri ammon. citrat. ... gr. xx.
Syrupi... ... ʒij.

2

Sp. chloroform. ... ʒj.
Syrupi... ... ʒiv. = ʒj.

As an extremely interesting experiment venture upon a pharmacopoeial preparation, the liquor bismuthi et ammonii citratis, synonym. liquor bismuthi, made according to the B.P., 1885.

Citrate of bismuth ... 40 gr.

Rub to a paste with a little water, add solution of ammonia (*sp. gr.* 0.959) gradually and with stirring, until the salt is just dissolved. To all appearances it is a failure, for it turns to a dark-brown colour, owing perhaps to fungoid decomposition. Add water to form ʒj., filter, and it becomes "a colourless solution with a slightly metallic taste." Evaporate this solution over a water-bath to the consistence of a syrup, and with a broad camel-hair brush spread evenly over a pane of glass. Dry with gentle heat, and keep the removed scales of bismuth. et ammonii citras in a stoppered bottle. What a thing it is to have become a manufacturing chemist!

Ferrum Tartaratum (originally *Tartarizatum*, with other synonyms in pharmacy).

R Ferri potassio-tart. ... gr. x.
Syr. aurant. ... ʒj.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ʒj.

This scale-preparation was preferred by Dr. Paris, though not quite so soluble as he supposed. A moderate heat is required for solution.

Ferri Pyrophosphas.

R Ferri pyrophosphat... ... gr. iv.
Tr. calumbæ ... ʒss.
Aq. destillat. ad ... ʒj.

These apple-green transparent scales require a stronger heat to effect solution; cool, and add tincture last. Remington describes it as one of the best of the mild ferruginous preparations, largely used on account of its solubility and ease of administration. With us it is not official nor much employed.

Note.—Never under any stress of circumstance or pressure whatsoever allow any soluble solid substance in a mixture to leave your hands until complete solution has been effected. Nothing can justify running the risk, that owing to its known solubility it may reach a patient in a perfect state.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE.

Professor Namias suggests a $\frac{1}{2}$ -per-cent. solution of ammonium persulphate containing 1 per cent. of ammonia as a suitable reducing-agent for silver prints. It can be used either before or after toning, or even after fixing. A 2-per cent. solution of ammonium persulphate made alkaline with ammonia can be used to destroy hypo. in bromide prints wanted hurriedly, also to remove stains from and to reduce bromide prints.

MERCURIC SULPHOCYANIDE

is being sold as an intensifying agent. The solution is prepared by treating 200 grammes of mercuric chloride with 50 c.c. of hot water, and adding solution of ammonium sulphocyanide until the mercuric chloride dissolves to a colourless solution. A slight excess of ammonium sulphocyanide is of advantage in preventing separation of the mercury salt during intensification. The negative to be intensified is soaked in the solution, washed, and then blackened by using ferrous-oxalate developer.

"TABLOID" TONING.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have introduced an improved "tabloid" sulphocyanide toning-bath, which is sent out in a uniform manner with their other toning-products. In some way the hygroscopicity of the sulphocyanide has been overcome so that the tablets will keep. One tabloid sulphocyanide compound with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of gold chloride is used with 5 oz. of water for a toning-bath. Dealers should obtain a supply of the new edition of B. W. & Co.'s toning leaflet. It shows the extent to which tabloid toning can be carried, and gives hints that amateurs will appreciate.

THE KODAK TROUBLE.

The statement by Kodak (Limited) in their trade-circular for May in reference to the new condition of sale has brought a reply from the committee of the Photographic Trade Association, who protest against a number of statements there made. The Association points out that the agitation originates from a large and representative body of the principal photographic dealers, and is not, as alleged, being fostered by outsiders from personal motives. It is not necessary to give the whole of the letter which the Secretary has sent us as this would involve printing the Kodak statement as well; but all dealers will endorse the closing sentence that "whilst the Association recommends resistance at all costs to the obnoxious conditions, they still hope that Kodak (Limited) will, in face of the strong expressions of opinion daily accumulating against them, withdraw their new conditions without reserve, and rely upon the quality and price of their specialities to meet competition and improvement."

DARK-ROOMS.

Mr. W. T. Gorfett, East Street, Hambleton, Hants.
 Mr. W. Cautrell, 131 Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.
 Mr. J. Blamey, chemist, 8 Market Street, Falmouth.
 Mr. E. Williams, chemist, 1 Arwenack Street, Falmouth.
 Mr. Samuel Carter, chemist, 27 Market Place, Penzance.
 Messrs. Waller, Marten & Co., 68 High Street, Guildford.
 Mr. G. W. Widdowson, chemist and druggist, Burgess Hill.
 Mr. Walter H. Keen, chemist, 15 Market Place, Penzance.
 Mr. G. G. Jeffery, chemist and druggist, 26 High Street, Tring.
 Mr. N. T. Ashton, chemist, Market Place, St. Ives, Cornwall.
 Mr. F. T. Couper, chemist and druggist, 115 High Street, Whitstable.
 Mr. T. Anthony, pharmaceutical chemist, St. Nicholas Street, Truro.
 Mr. W. H. Bücher, pharmaceutical chemist, Boscawen Street, Truro.
 Mr. A. Millidge, chemist and druggist, 47 High Street, Newport, I.W.
 Mr. J. F. Fieldsend, chemist and druggist, 49 Gorton Lane, Gorton Brook, Manchester.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

(From THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA.)

Condition-powders for Horses.

Gentian	...	...	...	2 oz.
Saltpetre	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sulphur	...	...	...	2 oz.
Resin	...	...	...	1 oz.
Fenugreek	...	...	...	1 oz.
Ginger	...	...	...	2 oz.
Cayenne pepper	...	...	...	1 oz.
Black antimony	...	...	...	2 oz.
Flax-seed	...	...	...	5 oz.
Elm-bark	...	...	...	5 oz.
Blood-root	...	...	...	1 oz.
Copperas	...	...	...	5 oz.
Sodium sulphate	...	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

All in powder. Dose, a dessert-spoonful twice a day.

* Maud S. Condition-powder.

Dried snlph. iron	...	...	...	5 oz.
Cantharides	...	...	...	1 oz.
Black antimony	...	...	...	6 oz.
Ginger	...	...	...	3 oz.
Saltpetre	...	...	...	5 oz.
Sulphur	...	...	...	10 oz.
Flax-seed	...	...	...	10 oz.
Gentian	...	...	...	7 oz.
Cream of tartar	...	...	...	3 oz.
Resin	...	...	...	5 oz.
Anise-seed	...	...	...	5 oz.

Dose: A tablespoonful in feed once or twice a day, or given in capsule as a ball.

* Maud S. is, or was, a famous American trotter.

German Cavalry Condition-powder.

Common salt	...	...	...	1 oz.
Glauber salt	...	...	...	2 oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	...	2 oz.
Juniper-berries	...	...	...	2 oz.
Gentian	...	...	...	2 oz.
Ginger	...	...	...	2 oz.
Linseed	...	...	...	5 oz.
Fenugreek	...	...	...	10 oz.
Asafetida	...	...	...	80 oz.
Fennel-seed	...	...	...	44 oz.

Dose, for horse or cow, is a heaped-up teaspoonful with food once or twice a day.

Physic-ball.

Barbados aloes	...	...	...	3iv.
Powdered soap	...	...	...	3j.
Oil of caraway	...	...	...	℥xv.

Enclose in a capsule.

Physic-drenches.

I.

Aloes	...	...	...	3ij-3iv.
Ginger	...	...	...	3ij.
Linseed oil	...	...	...	℥j.

II.

Aloes	...	...	...	3iv.
Powdered soap	...	...	...	3j.
Salts of tartar	...	...	...	3j.
Water to make	...	...	...	℥j.

ANTISEPTIC LIQUID-SOAP.

In a recent issue of the *American Journal of Pharmacy* the following is given:—Green soap, 1 500 parts; alcohol, 700 parts; water, 50 parts; cresylic acid, 100 parts; carbolic acid, 50 parts. This formula, which is practically linimentum saponis molles, U.S.P., with the addition of cresylic and carbolic acids and the omission of the oil of lavender, has been found efficient as a detergent and as a deodorant in counteracting the persistent and penetrating odour of carcinomatous tissues. It should be dispensed in glass-stoppered bottles, with the caution to have the hands well wetted before applying the soap.

Festivities.

AMONGST KENT FACES.

On Saturday evening, May 11, Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited), brush-manufacturers, entertained their Farringdon Road staff, employes from the Victoria Park works, and representatives to dinner in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. G. Harold Kent presided, and was supported by his fellow-directors and a few personal friends. Nearly 200 sat down to dinner shortly after 7 o'clock, and as 9 o'clock approached the chairman got up to propose the toast of "His Majesty King Edward VII.," which was enthusiastically received, as was also that of "The Imperial Forces of the British Empire," to which Mr. Brooman, one of the Imperial Yeomanry, responded. Mr. A. Barton Kent then proposed "The Staff, Employes, and Representatives." In the course of his remarks he said that during the past year the whole of the departments had been working well for the common good. He referred to the importance of small special orders being executed quickly, and said before the next gathering the company would have another factory opened, and they would thus have exceptional facilities to cope with any orders. They had a reputation for quality to keep up, and in connection with that he read a letter which he had received from a customer to Messrs. Clarkson, of Hereford, who twenty years ago had bought a hair brush and comb of Kent's make, and during that time had carried them and used them for 27,200 miles of sea and 98,800 miles dry land, and they were now little the worse for wear, except that the comb had lost one tooth. (Laughter.) That showed the excessive durability of Kent's goods, and he was sure that brushes would not last that time unless they were produced by the best workmen. Mr. Kent also referred to the excellent service that the company received from their representatives, and associated with the toast the names of Mr. Cholmondeley Wood, Mr. W. F. Hawtin, and Mr. F. Long (the last a C.I.V. recruit to the knights on the road). Mr. Wood, in responding on behalf of the staff at 75 Farringdon Road, referred to the growth of the business under the new company arrangement, and intimated that before long they would see very startling developments in the business indicative of the strength of the company and the genius of the directors. Speaking of the influence and growth of brush-manufacture, Mr. Wood said there is nothing that indicates the progress of civilisation so much as the tooth-brush, which now is used universally. Kaffirs reckon the tooth-brush only second in importance to the assegai, and take it into battle with them as a talisman, because they think that an article that keeps the teeth clean must have some special virtue about it. Mr. Hawtin also responded, and Mr. F. Long, as well as Mr. George Quick, who, after forty-eight years' connection with the firm (twenty-two years on the road), has recently retired with a pension. Mr. William Benwell, who, until a month or so ago, was manager of the factory at Victoria Park, when he was granted a pension, submitted the toast of "Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons (Limited)," in a rattling and amusing speech. Mr. Benwell doubtless startled many when he carried his memory back to 1846, the year of his first connection with the business, for his appearance looks as if he had been born since that year. He told of the various transitions in the business, and said the change into a limited-liability company had upset him; but when he knew that Messrs. Kent were to be life-directors, and Mr. Barnett (whom he was inclined to refer to as the firm's special Scotch)—(laughter)—was to be associated with them in the directorship, while such a smart man as Mr. A. B. Eady was to join them, he was confident that the change would be for the benefit of the business, and events have proved that. (Applause.) Mr. Eady responded briefly on behalf of the company. In the course of the evening an excellent variety entertainment was provided. Messrs. W. Benwell and A. Tindley acted as stewards. The function, which replaced the annual beauneast, was voted a big success by the company.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE DINNER.

The annual dinner was held in the Royal Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on May 14, when about 200 students and friends were present, ladies numbering about half. Mr.

G. Hay-Morgan, B.Sc. (barrister), was in the chair, and after the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. S. C. Hudson proposed "The Westminster College," and in doing so related some of his experiences in passing the Minor examination, which he characterised as a repetition of an ordinary week's work at Trinity Square. Mr. Wills, in the course of his reply, said that on Monday, May 6, he delivered his 11,000th lecture, and he still looks forward to the lectures with as much pleasure as he did twenty-five years ago. At the Pharmaceutical examination held last month, 26 per cent. of the total number of successful candidates received their instruction either wholly or in part at the Westminster College. Of the nineteen gentlemen who received medals that evening all but two had passed the Minor examination. One of the leading features of the College is the inclusive ticket which, for 15*l.* 15*s.*, admits a student until qualified; but if he passes the Minor within six months a rebate of 5*l.* 5*s.* is made. Mr. Wills read a letter from Mr. W. Barrett, of Lewisham, who had got the five-guinea cheque, and wrote acknowledging it and the good service the College had done him. Mr. Wills also referred to his postal system which he introduced in June, 1872. The lectures were then kept in a primitive little box in his bedroom, but now they require over 300 large pigeon-holes in the College. He has made arrangements to extend this system of teaching into the colonies, and read an extract taken from *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, reporting a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, at which Mr. H. T. Gould, the President, said he had been asked by Mr. Wills to arrange for the introduction of his postal system into Australia, and he had agreed. His son, Mr. J. H. Gould, is to conduct the system out there. Mr. Wills next said he is satisfied with the way the examinations are conducted, and does not consider them in the slightest degree too severe. Proceeding, he referred to the seventeen lady-pupils now studying in College—five for the Minor and twelve for the Apothecaries' Hall; and, in conclusion, referred to the work of his old friend and pupil, Mr. Glyn-Jones, who was present. All chemists, he said, were very much indebted to him for his untiring efforts to protect the legitimate chemist against the pernicious cutting of the ordinary store-dealers of the present day. He is the second Westminster man who has occupied a seat on the Pharmaceutical Council. Five of them have been examiners, and many of them are local secretaries.

Mr. P. A. C. Singleton proposed "The Staff," coupling with it the name of Mr. J. E. Walden, who, in reply, referred to the pleasant relations that exist between the students and the staff. They have not the slightest difficulty in dealing with the lady-students. If there is one thing more than another he noticed among them, it is their unquestionable obedience. (Laughter.) Mr. Walden added that he is just about completing twenty-five years' work at the College, and in that time he has had the privilege of relieving more pharmaceutical students of their fees than any other person, and he did not think his record would be beaten. Talking about the widespread knowledge of the College, he mentioned that they had had applications from a Chinaman and a Boer in regard to the examinations.

After a humorous song from Mr. Helmore, the Chairman delivered a short address, giving a few words of good advice to the students, and pointing out to them the importance of the fact when to say "Yes" and "No." He afterwards distributed the medals to the successful students, most of whom responded. They were—

Chemistry.—Messrs. W. Scattergood, R. P. Fanshawe, J. B. Tillott, R. J. H. Day, J. B. Clark, and G. F. Deeth.

Botany.—Messrs. F. B. Sleight, H. Smith, P. Webster, F. C. Hey, and H. Gilleghan.

Materia Medica.—Messrs. J. B. Tillott, W. S. Westlake, H. Smith, J. H. Harris, and S. C. Hudson.

Pharmacy.—Messrs. R. P. Fanshawe, H. F. Grout, H. Smith, P. Webster, and S. H. Small.

Dispensing.—Messrs. F. Oldfield, W. S. Westlake, A. W. J. Evans, H. Gilleghan, and K. H. Emelius.

The next toast was that of "The Ladies and Visitors," proposed by Miss Forster, who has had charge of the ladies' department at the College for the past five years. In the course of a happy little speech, Miss Forster showed how successful the students had been in the examinations. One who went out to South Africa as a lady-dispenser (now a

nurse at Pretoria) recently wrote congratulating Miss Forster on the department. This toast was replied to by Mr. Glyn-Jones, who, in the course of a breezy if not "improper" speech, said that Bloomsbury Square could do with a few more Westminster College students as pharmaceutical councillors. He had been calling on a good many chemists that day, and some of their wives had told him that they had no women on the Council—they wanted some. (Laughter.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

THERE was a large gathering of chemists of Plymouth and District at a conference held at the Athenæum, Plymouth, on Wednesday, Mr. H. W. Wood (President of the local Chemists' Association), being in the chair, and among those also present were Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. R. Bremridge, Mr. C. J. Park, Mr. F. W. Hunt, and Messrs. F. Maitland, C. T. Weary, R. H. Rendle, P. A. Kelly, T. Tickle, J. M. Palmer, J. Martin, F. A. Goodwin, J. D. Turney, G. Breeze, J.P., J. Barge, H. D. Davey, W. Condy U'Ren, F. A. Spear, R. F. Roper, F. Roper, R. D. Doble, F. F. Cox, H. Pickard, T. M. Cuthbertson, Jas. Cocks, and A. P. Bawkwill. Letters of regret were received from a score of local men.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the Conference was convened under the local organisation scheme to discuss the Pharmacy Bill, local organisation, the Early-closing Bill, or any other matter of interest to pharmacists.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN having congratulated the members of the local Society on their *esprit de corps*, said there was probably never a time when there was a greater necessity for chemists to be united, as there was evidence on all hands of an endeavour on the part of outside traders to encroach on pharmaceutical preserves. Speaking to the subject of the meeting he said business in Parliament is so congested that there is no hope of introducing the Pharmacy Bill for some time. He explained what there is in the Bill, and was followed on similar lines by Mr. PARK, another member of the Council.

Mr. TURNEY moved a resolution approving and supporting the Bill. He said the more the Bill is considered, the more one feels that it is sound and for the benefit of chemists, while the interests of the public are safeguarded.

Mr. DOBLE, in seconding the motion, said he had not seen one complaint that the Bill went too far. All agreed that the time had come when something should be done. It was a question whether they should not ask the Society to bring in a Bill to protect chemists, not for the public, but for themselves, and giving the Society power to erase names from the register for unprofessional conduct, such as prescribing. (Laughter.) He considered the apprentices ought to go through their curriculum in their masters' shops; but that could never be done unless masters gave up a great deal more time to apprentices. Hitherto they had relied too much upon apprentices for cheap labour instead of regarding them as a sacred trust.

Mr. RENDLE was disappointed with the Bill, and criticised some points in it, remarking that there is a very serious omission in respect to such institutions as Medical Aid Societies. The curriculum clause would bring fewer young men for qualification, and those few would not go behind the counter, but would become analysts and chemists to large companies. Then in a few years half the shops would be closed because they would not be able to obtain assistants. He moved as an amendment, "This meeting respectfully requests the Pharmaceutical Society to withdraw Clause 10 in the draft Bill."

Mr. KELLY, who seconded, regarded the Bill as being in advance of requirements.

Mr. R. F. ROPER said that throughout the country there was a dearth of young men entering the profession.

Mr. J. COCKS said that compared with a few years ago the number of apprentices in that district now is exceedingly small.

Mr. WEARY also contended that the curriculum would tend to increase the apprentice difficulty, as parents would see that the reward was not sufficient to reimburse them for the great outlay which an expensive education entailed.

Mr. BALKWILL remembered the time when the community rejected the proposal to have dispensing confined to pharmacists by Act of Parliament. If they had gone in for education a generation ago, they would probably not be in the difficulty they were in to-day. If they could plead that it was the law of this country that a man should not handle poisons without a knowledge of those poisons, and that that knowledge should be gauged by an examination which should be equal, they would then soon find that the medical men would have to bring up their knowledge to the line of the pharmacists' knowledge, and their examination on pharmacy would have to be as stiff. The medical men would find that they could not pass such an examination and would drop it, because they could not find the time which was necessary for a competent knowledge of pharmacy. Then the pharmacists would have the whole of the dispensing, which was their legitimate part.

Mr. BREEZE hoped Clause 10 would be retained.

Mr. BARGE: The higher the standard, the better the future.

Mr. ALLEN did not wonder that apprentices were not coming forward in any part of the Kingdom, because there were so few chemists ready to speak any good of their own business. (Laughter.) The object of Clause 10 was to initiate an easy course of training alongside apprenticeship. If members were not satisfied with the Council, they should kick them out. He had never heard any body of men, except chemists, fear the result of advanced education.

The amendment was negatived, only the mover and seconder voting in its favour.

After some further remarks, the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Local organisation and early closing were discussed, but no resolutions upon those subjects were passed. The visitors were heartily thanked.

Association Affairs.

THE THREE TOWNS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual excursion of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association has been fixed for June 12, when the party will leave Millbay Station at 1.50 P.M. for St. Germans. From the latter place the party will proceed in waggonettes to St. Germans' Hut, where afternoon tea will be served. Downberry will be next visited, and there high tea will be provided at Broad's Pavilion. The return journey by waggonette will be through Hessenford Valley to St. Germans to catch the last train home, Plymouth being reached at 10.20. The arrangements are being made by a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Wood, J. Barge, C. J. Park, J. Cocks, J. D. Turney, F. Maitland, G. Breeze, J.P., C. T. Weary, S. A. Perkins, F. W. Hunt, Condy U'Ren, J. H. Bailey, and A. D. Breeze (Hon. Secretary).

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of this Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on May 9. Mr. H. Hymans took the chair in the unavoidable absence of the President from domestic affliction. The annual report was read, and from it we gather that the roll of membership remains practically the same. The Association has had twenty-two meetings, and ten papers have been read. There have been two open-discussion evenings and two political discussions, besides exhibition evenings, impromptu discussions, and socials. In the enforced absence of the President the report of the Prize Committee was held over to next session. The financial report, submitted by Mr. A. Latreille (Hon. Financial Secretary), shows an income of 166*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* for the year. This is made up of members' and patrons' subscriptions (39*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*), dinner surplus (5*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*), donations (18*l.* 18*s.*), and balance in hand (102*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*). Of the donations from wholesale houses two guineas were given by Messrs. Savory & Moore, and one guinea each by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Apollinaris Company, Curtis & Co., Davy, Hill & Sons, Yates & Hick, Evans, Lecher & Webb, Harker, Staggs & Morgan, Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), Hodgkinsons, Clarke &

Ward, Idris & Co. (Limited), Ingram & Royle (Limited), Maw, Son & Sons, Morson & Sons, Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited); H. Silverlock, and H. Wootton. Messrs Barclay & Sons (Limited), and Mr. J. Boxall gave half-a-guinea each. The expenditure amounts to 94*l.* 5*s.*, leaving a balance of 72*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* in hand. The items of expenditure include 40*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* for "Proceedings"; 13*l.* 15*s.* for Farringdon Press; rent, 15*l.*; stationery and printing, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; postage, 4*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; refreshments, 5*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; *réunion*, 6*l.* 15*s.*; insurance and sundries, 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

The following gentlemen have been elected members of Council:—Messrs. T. Barker, R. Lowndsbrough, H. A. Coupland, W. Matthews, J. A. Dewhirst, C. Morley, J. W. Gamble, J. W. Peck, W. Garsed, C. J. Stroller, H. Hymans, S. C. J. Tweedy, A. Latreille, and C. E. F. Valles. Speaking on the annual report, Mr. Pickering referred to the resolution condemning the Shops (Early Closing) Bill of Lord Avebury said to have been passed by the C.A.A. Council. This led to a discussion, and it was ultimately decided to hold a special meeting to discuss the Bill in detail. Mr. Latreille was thanked for his services as hon. Secretary.

VEXATIOUS PROSECUTIONS.

The chemists of Camberwell, to the number of about two dozen, assembled in the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road, on Wednesday afternoon, to discuss (under the auspices of the C.D.A.) the recent campaign under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts instituted by the Camberwell Borough Council. The Chairman (Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, J.P., L.C.C.) was supported by Mr. Glyn-Jones, who read letters of apology and sympathy with the objects of the meeting from the chemists in the borough who were unable to be present. The Chairman, whose lengthened experience of public affairs was shown by the tactful and business-like manner in which he conducted the meeting, introduced the subject by referring to the recent magnesia-ponderosa prosecutions as unfair proceedings. As a member of the Borough Council, he had no hesitation in saying that these prosecutions had not been conducted in a proper manner. The inspector had, it appeared, almost laid traps to trick chemists into doing wrong. He considered such prosecutions frivolous and vexatious, and he was astonished to learn that it was in the power of an officer who knew nothing of the subject to institute them. In the case of drugs, the power should be in the hands of the medical officer of health. Mr. Burden then moved—

That in the opinion of this meeting of chemists in business in the borough of Camberwell the Borough Council were ill-advised in instituting the recent proceedings under the Food and Drugs Acts in relation to magnesia, and that the Borough Council be respectfully urged to direct that in future the selection of articles to be sampled shall be left to the medical officer of health; also that the Health Committee of the Council be asked to receive a deputation, in order that the opinion of this meeting may be laid before them.

This was seconded by Mr. Rogers, and supported by Mr. Bunker and Mr. Pellew, who each detailed the circumstances of recent prosecutions in which they were the victims. A point made by Mr. Pellew was that when samples of Gregory powder were taken by inspectors it was the quality of the magnesia only that appeared to be investigated. The rhubarb and ginger always appeared to be correct. In like manner sweet spirit of nitre was never found to contain an added adulterant, such as water. Mr. Glyn-Jones then proceeded to give a telling *exposé* of the methods of food and drug inspectors in general and of Camberwell in particular; and Mr. Icke declared that he never knew anything but the carbonate sold for heavy magnesia in his fifty years' experience. The maladministration of the Food and Drugs Acts was spoken to by Mr. Howell, who also denounced the methods of inspectors in forcible terms. The resolution was carried unanimously, Messrs. Howell, Pellew, and Rogers being appointed as a deputation (with power to add to their number) to place the resolution before the Council. It was then moved by Mr. A. Cooper—

That the attention of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society be directed to the recent decision of the King's Bench Division (*Dickens v. Randerson*) in reference to mercury-ointment, and that in view of that decision it is the opinion of this meeting that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should be jointly responsible with the General Medical Council for the publication of the Phar-

macopoeia, in order that the interests of chemists and druggists as retailers of medicines should be sufficiently safeguarded.

On the motion of Mr. Bunker, seconded by Mr. Orry, it was resolved to take steps towards the formation of a chemists' association for the South-East London district. A representative metropolitan association was put forward as the ideal, with affiliated branches in the various districts, the South-East district being one of these.

Birth.

WILSON.—At Oakleigh, Southampton, on May 11, the wife of Mr. H. Wilson, F.I.C., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

Marriage.

WILLIAMS—REELER.—On May 16, at St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town, Emily Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Reeler, pharmaceutical chemist, Bellevue, Sea Point, to Mr. G. N. Williams, of the Agricultural Department, Cape Town.

Deaths.

BATTY.—At York, on May 6, Mr. Thomas Batty, chemist and druggist. Aged 64.

DICKINSON.—At 3 St. Mary's Place, Stamford, on May 8, Mr. Frederick Dickinson, J.P., chemist and druggist. Aged 71. Mr. Dickinson commenced business in Stamford, forty-nine years ago, and was during his lifetime one of Stamford's most hardworking and progressive public men. He manifested a keen interest in municipal work, and was a member of the Town Council about twenty years. Towards the end of 1895 he retired from the Council. The establishment of the Volunteer Fire Brigade was due solely to the efforts of Mr. Dickinson, who was familiarly known at the fire-station as the father of the brigade. Eleven years ago he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the borough. He had been an active Volunteer, and retired with the rank of quartermaster-sergeant. For many years he represented one of the town parishes on the Board of Guardians. He was a member of the local Freemasons' Lodge and formerly an honorary member of the Loyal Albion Lodge of Oddfellows. His eldest son died in Australia some years ago, and the business will be carried on by the surviving son, Mr. Fred. Dickinson.

LOCKERBIE.—At 28 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh, on May 9, Marion Blacklay, wife of Mr. James Lockerbie, chemist and druggist.

LOGAN.—On April 9, at Bradford, Mr. Francis Logan, chemist and druggist. Aged 65.

TURNER.—On May 10, at Exeter, Mr. Richard Vicary Turner, chemist and druggist. Aged 53. Mr. Turner had held the office of dispenser at the Exeter Dispensary for the past four years.

Recent Wills.

BOSTOCK.—The will of William Bostock, of Holme Lea, Stalybridge, late head of the firm of W. Bostock & Sons, chemists, Ashton-under-Lyne, who died on March 12 last, has been proved. The net value of the personal estate is 25,126*l.*

NELSON.—The sole executor of the will of Mr. George Montague Nelson, of Elmside, Marlborough Hill, Harrow, and of Nelson, Dale & Co. (Limited), of Dowgate Hill, E.C., who died on March 19, is the testator's brother, Mr. Frederick William Nelson, of 14 Dowgate Hill, by whom his estate has been valued at 15,648*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* gross, and 14,247*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* net.

POND.—The will of Benjamin Charles Pond, of 102 Brixton Hill, S.W., who died on December 6, 1900, has been proved in the Principal Registry by Mrs. Ann H. Pond, the widow and sole executrix. The gross value of the estate is 1,027*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and the net value of the personalty 810*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Research List.

THE following subjects are suggested for research. The Executive Committee hopes that investigators will undertake to work at one or more of these questions. New subjects have been added to the list to replace those worked out.

PLANT-ANALYSIS.

Cascara sagrada.—What is the nature of the various resins contained in the bark? (see *Year-book*, 1893, page 131).

Cimicifuga racemosa (*Actæa racemosa*).—Further information is needed on the chemical nature of the constituent or constituents to which the rhizome of this plant owes its activity (see *Year-book*, 1885, page 149).

Astringent Drugs and Preparations.—The various methods employed for the estimation of tannin in these give very discrepant results. Required, a thorough research into the comparative merits of these processes.

Mezereum-bark.—What is the chemical nature of the acrid principle of this bark?

Arnica.—What is the active principle, and what are the relative proportions of it in the root and flower.

Chamomile.—Research on the bitter principle contained in the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis* (see *Bulletin de la Société de Chimie de Paris* [2], xli, p. 483).

Castor Oil.—A research having for its object the isolation of the purgative principle, either from the oil or the seed.

Taraxacum.—Little that is definite appears to be known regarding the active principle of taraxacum-root. A research is required to clear up the point as to what constituents the chologogue and diuretic properties are due.

Fucus vesiculosus.—The medicinal virtues have been attributed solely to the presence of iodine and bromine. It is not improbable that it may also contain some organic constituent of importance. A complete chemical investigation is required.

Vcratrine.—Can a process be devised for preparing an alkaloid of more definite composition than the official vcratrine from *cevadilla*-seed?

Damiana is reported to contain a bitter substance, resins, and volatile oil. The liquid extract of the leaves now being extensively used, a thorough systematic examination of this drug is desirable.

Proximate Analyses of the following drugs are needed:—*Cereus grandiflorus*, *citrus*, *colocynthis*, and *cassia fistula*.

Papaver Rhæas.—An examination of the red-colouring matter of the petals is required.

Senna-fruits.—A comparison of the constituents of the leaves and the fruits would be of interest.

Ash.—What are the percentages of ash that should be found in the following drugs in powder?—*Cubebs* (fruit and stalks respectively), *galbanum*, *storax*, *rhubarb* (*R. Rhaponticum*, *R. palmatum*, *R. officinale* respectively), *cardamoms*, and *colocynth-pulp* (see *Year-book of Pharmacy*, 1900, 403).

Strophanthus.—Information is desirable on the best methods of separating the different active principles obtained from *strophanthus*-seeds.

CHEMISTRY.

Adeps.—A satisfactory test for the presence of cotton-oil is needed. A good test for lard-oil is also required.

Glycerin.—Required, a good method of estimating this substance, applicable, if possible, to pharmaceutical preparations.

Ferri Arsenas.—The official list supplies only the means of determining the amount of ferrous iron present. It has been suggested that a method for the determination of the arsenic content should be ordered.

Hydrargyri Oleas.—The official process for the preparation of this substance is troublesome, and the result not altogether satisfactory. Further pharmaceutical research is needed.

Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidi.—A more accurate process of assay than that which is now official is desirable (see *Year-book*, 1898, page 106).

Santonin.—A trustworthy and easily applied test for santonin is required.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.—Saffron is said to reduce the nauseous taste of this preparation. Cannot some less costly flavouring-agent be found which shall be equally or more effectual?

Extractum Nucis Vomica.—An improved process for preparing this extract is required.

Extractum Taraxaci Liquidum.—The sp. gr. and proportion of solid residue appear to vary much in commercial specimens. Is this due to variable amount of extractive in the dry root, and, if

so, should the strength be adjusted by the percentage of extractive, as in the official method for the preparation of *extractum pareiræ liquidum*?

Liquor Sennæ Concentratus.—In this preparation the senna is exhausted by reprecipitation; in the liquor for preparing *syrupus sennæ*, P.B., a process of double maceration is employed. Which is the better method?

Olive Oil.—It has been suggested that for some galenical preparations purified cotton-seed oil, arachis oil, or sesame oil might be substituted for olive oil. A series of plasters, liniments, ointments, &c., should be prepared with each of these oils and the resulting products compared.

Pepsin.—A good method of assaying the peptonising-power, and not merely the dissolving power, of pepsin, suitable for inclusion in the British Pharmacopœia, is wanted.

Syrupus Cascariæ Aromaticus.—An improved formula, yielding a product which is more palatable than the official preparation and does not quickly deposit, is required.

Unguentum Conii.—A modification of the official process seems to be required. What is the best preservative to introduce to prevent mouldiness?

Standardisation.—It is suggested that the Pharmacopœia preparations of aconite, stramonium, strophanthus, Calabar bean, and colchicum should be standardised. Processes of assay are required.

Alexandrian and East Indian Sennas.—The two sennas of the British Pharmacopœia are permitted to be used indifferently. Do preparations of the leaves of the two varieties of senna differ? If so, to what extent?

Extraction of Drugs by Pressure.—This mode of extraction (see *Year-book*, 1888, page 356) is likely to produce good results with a number of drugs. Required, a series of experiments in the direction, showing the effect of the process on the quantity and yield of extracts as compared with the corresponding products obtained by the ordinary modes of extraction.

Standardised Preparations.—Report on commercial specimens of official standardised preparations.

Effect of Cultivation, Soil, Climate, and Time of Collection on Medicinal Plants.—Compare the proportions of active constituents of indigenous plants grown in different districts, and the effect upon these constituents of the time of collection.

Capsules.—The quality and quantity of medicines in capsules (see *Year-book*, 1875, page 285).

Mispronunciation of Latin Pharmacopœia names is common. —It is suggested that a short prosody be compiled for purposes of reference.

Standardised Tinctures.—Is it possible to standardise any of the pharmacopœial tinctures which owe their activity to the presence of one or more resins?

Compressed Drugs and Coated Pills.—Required, a report on the strength and quality of the compressed drugs and coated pills of commerce.

Kinos.—A comparison of the character of the official and other commercial kinos, including the Cochin, Malabar, and eucalyptus varieties, is much needed.

Ergot.—The determination of the proportion of alkaloid extracted from ergot by the official process for the various preparations.

Syrup of Glucose.—A series of experiments is required to show better the official syrup of glucose is a satisfactory pill-vehicle as regards its composition and official application.

Cannabis Indica.—A preparation which can be relied upon containing the active principle of the drug is still a desideratum.

Liquid Extract of Coca.—What percentages of cocaine and ecgonine are present in the official liquid extract?

Podophyllum Resin.—Much of the podophyllum in the market is of foreign manufacture, and does not answer the requirements of the official resin. An examination of commercial specimens would be of value.

LITTLE BOY TO NIGGER WOMAN: "Aunt Martha, was that baby of yours raised on the bottle?" "Yaas, chile; why?" "Well, it must have been an ink-bottle."

"THE doctor said that the medicine was to be taken in a recumbent posture—we have none and I cannot borrow one at the neighbour's. Can you tell me where I can find one? One neighbour said that she had had one but had lost it."

TAKEN LITERALLY.—"You must push matters a little, James," said the chemist to his new boy; "by calling a customer's attention to this article and that article, you effect a sale." "Yes, sir," responded the new boy, and then he hastened to wait upon an elderly person who wanted a stamp. "Anything else, mum?" inquired the budding Cartelge, politely: "hair-dye, cosmetics, face-powder, rheumatic drops, belladonna, mole-destroyer—." The elderly lady deals at the stores now.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Di-Iodo-Cocaine Hydriodide.

SIR,—It would appear from the note in your issue of May 11 that this compound is supposed to be "many times more stable" than the other analogous "periodides" which have for some time past been used in medicine; but this is not the case. For instance, it is no more stable than the di-iodo-hydriodide of caffeine prepared and described by me eleven years ago (*C. & D.*, 1890. Vol. 1, page 636), which does not lose iodine on keeping, and is the one principally used in medicine. The several other "periodides" which I have manufactured and supplied to the trade during the last ten years are equally stable. I note that the compound is expected to "prove of use in medicine," but it is not clear whether it is introduced for its cocaine or its iodine value. Presumably the latter, and, if so, it would obviously be a far less desirable compound than that of caffeine on account of the relative toxicity of the two bases.

413 Oxford Street, May 15.

P. W. SQUIRE.

Cleopatra's Hair-restorers.

SIR,—In response to your invitation for correspondence on the above subject, the following may, perhaps, prove of interest. The first recipe quoted consists of red sulphuret of arsenic, oak-gum, and foam of nitre. (1) Pliny refers to the hair-restoring properties of sandaraca (the old name for realgar) in these terms, "Made into a liniment with vinegar, it causeth the haire to come up thicke again in places despoiled thereof by any disease" (Holland's Translation of the Natural History, Lib. xxxiv. cap. 18). (2) Oak-gum is presumably the viscous juice of the mistletoe. Both Pliny and Gerard refer to its use as a cosmetic, either *per se* or combined with orpiment or realgar. (3) Foam of nitre is the upper layer or efflorescent crust of native saltpetre beds. Pliny says of it, "The lightest of the nitre and the finest is reputed always the best, and therefore the fume and froth thereof is better than any other part" (Lib. xxxi. cap. 10).

Coming now to the second recipe, composed of burnt mice, horse-teeth, vine-rag, bear's grease, deer's marrow, reed-bark, and honey, Pliny still furnishes corroboration and elucidation. Treating of the "Infirmities of Haire Shedding" he says, "The ashes of the heads, tails, yea, and the whole bodies of mice burnt, are very good to make it come again, especially if the haire went off by occasion of some venomous matter or poison. Moreover, Lizards torried, yea, and calcined, with the root of reeds or canes that be greene and new drawne, yeeld ashes which, being incorporated well in oile of myrtles, doe retaine the haire and keep it from shedding, if the place be anointed therewith, but if you would have this medicine to work more effectually, put thereto salt, bear's grease, and onions stamped" (Lib. xxix. cap. 6). The same author has a further reference to the cane as a hair-producer. "The rind of the Cyprian cane, which also is named Donax, burnt into ashes, is singular for to recover haire againe when it is shed by occasion of sickness" (Lib. xxxii. cap. 10).

With regard to "vine-rag," one is at some difficulty in identifying it. Is it permissible to suggest that Professor Murray may have missed the exact shade of meaning in the word which he translated "rag"? That he is not an infallible guide is evidenced by his clumsy suggestion that "foam of nitre" was "something like soapsuds"! Pliny has several references to the use of the vine as an aid to beauty. "The liquor concreat which is in the manner of a gumme issuing from the vine, is depilatorie, but the water especially that sweateth out of greene vine branches as they

burne, hath a mightie operation that way, insomuch as it will fetch off warts also." . . . "The ashes of the vine-stocke, vine cuttings, and of the kernels and skinnes of grapes strewed with some aspersion or sprinkling of wine, also eat away the haire of any place." But the ashes of the *vine barke* alone, cause the haire to come again" (Lib. xxiii. cap. 1). May one, therefore, suggest that "vine-rag" in Cleopatra's specific should read "vine-bark"?

Yours truly,

Brighton, May 13.

C. S. ASHTON.

Rhymer Also.

Mr. Frank M. Turbman, the sculptor, writing to thank us for our remarks on his bust of Mr. Martindale, adds this P.S.:—

By cruel fate, dear Sir, I was some years ago a pharmacist; But not from any choice of mine did I in their smart ranks enlist. I cursed each hour that I have spent upon the benches of "the Square,"

A-learning names for beastly smells, and finding salts that were not there.

A bitter pill, indeed, to taste, of aloes, myrrh, and oil of croton—A regimen I hardly think that any man could love to dote on.

A Minor man!—the phrase is nice—and that, in truth, I should have been

Had I hut stopp'd where I was placed, and "moulded" pills from morn to e'en.

The Posology of Preparations of Thyroid.

SIR,—There is no greater authority on the action of the thyroid gland considered as a therapeutic agent than Dr. Murray, of Newcastle, and that gentleman states, in the "Organotherapeutic" number of the *Practitioner*, that a lobe of the sheep's thyroid yields 8 gr. of thyroideum siccum, and that the dose is from one-eighth to one-fourth of a gland, hence from 1 to 2 gr. Now the dose mentioned by the B.P., being 3 to 10 gr., is ten times as much as Dr. Murray's maximum. On the other hand, the most generally used preparation of thyroid—the tablet—is stated to be equivalent to an equal weight of the fresh gland; and, as a lobe when fresh would weigh about 100 gr., it would appear to be only about 12½ per cent. of the strength of the thyroideum siccum, B.P. Yet many practitioners have found a 5-gr. tablet quite too strong for a general dose, and hence tablets equivalent to 1½ gr. have been introduced. It would seem, then, that if one were to prescribe 10 gr. of thyroideum siccum B.P., he would order the equivalent of a gland and a quarter, or about twenty-five 5-gr. tablets—rather a perilous prescription.

Yours truly,

Dublin, May 14.

J. C. MCWALTER.

The Supply of Disinfectants.

SIR,—We had some time ago a somewhat similar experience with the same firm mentioned by Mr. Fred Christopherson in your last issue, but in our case it was not a matter of contract. Their agent called on the master of a large union workhouse in this neighbourhood, and obtained an order for a 10-gal. drum of their fluid. Wanting more he gave us the order, thinking it might do us good. We ordered it through our usual wholesale house, and before sending in the account we asked the master what was charged for the 10 gals. ordered through the agent. To our surprise it was the net wholesale price charged to us, with this exception: that the stuff ordered through the agent was sent carriage paid and an allowance was made for the drum when returned. We wrote to the wholesale house (energetic members of the P.A.T.A.), who in turn communicated with the firm, who sent a reply identical in terms to that sent to your correspondent.

Yours truly,

B. & S. (156/58.)

A Badly Numbered Street.

SIR,—We shall be obliged if you will correct an announcement made in your issue of last week on page 765 under the heading "Business Changes" to the effect that Boots, Cash Chemists, have taken London Offices at 87 Farringdon Road, E.C. The premises referred to are at No. 29 Farringdon Road, and moreover will not be ready for occupation for a month or two yet. The wide circulation of your journal has already caused some correspondence to be sent there which

is in danger of being mislaid or overlooked as there will be only workmen on the premises for some time yet.

Yours faithfully,
JESSE BOOT.

Nottingham, May 15.

South African Remedies.

SIR,—In THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 22, 1900, I notice a short report on a paper read before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by Dr. J. Gordon Sharp. He speaks in this paper of two South African plants—*Monsonia ovata* and *Bulbine alooides*. In referring to the former, Dr. Sharp states that it is not worth time and trouble to further investigate it, and his reasons for saying so are (1) that the *Geraniaceae* order does not yield a large number of active plants, (2) because *Monsonia ovata* showed an absence of toxicity, (3) because there was an absence of any appreciable quantity of glucoside or alkaloid. Dr. Sharp appears to have come to these conclusions from an experiment he made on himself. He infused 300 gr. of the dried plant in 15 oz. of boiling water, and allowed it to stand for several hours. Then he drank off this liquid, went to bed, and knew nothing till next morning, when he awoke, he says, with an excellent appetite. Now, I am not going to comment on Dr. Sharp's experiment, but, if he made no other tests with this plant, then I must say that it was very poor ground for the rejection of a new remedy. Those of us who spend our time and money in investigation of South African medicinal flora would like a little assistance from members of the medical profession who undertake testing of plants sent home. However, I quite agree with Dr. Sharp as to *Monsonia ovata*. Out of the *Geraniaceae* found here the *M. ovata* is the most abundant and of the least medicinal value. I have had the nine species tested, and can assure you, Mr. Editor, that there is only one of the nine of real therapeutic value, and that one is neither *M. ovata* nor *M. biflora*. *M. ovata* grows in profusion all along the sea-coast and for many miles inland; whereas the true plant is only found hundreds of miles from the sea-coast, and in certain localities only. To prove to Dr. Gordon Sharp that South Africa does possess monsonia that has not only the power of curing true dysentery (acute or chronic) in a remarkably short time, but also the power of checking discharges in typhoid fever, I am prepared, if Dr. Sharp will apply to me, to send him, free of all charges, a bottle of liquid extract from the true variety, and also a quantity of the dried herb for experimental purposes, and he will find the results from his experiments with it will be to his entire satisfaction. Since Dr. Maberley's report to the *Lancet*, a number of monsonia preparations have been put on the market; but most, if not all, are prepared from plants found in close proximity to the sea (*M. ovata* or *M. biflora*). In reference to the "bulbines" which Dr. Sharp has under test, several varieties grow plentifully here—viz., *Bulbine alooides*, *B. latifolia*, and *B. asphodeloides*, &c. I am also willing to send him, free of charge, *B. alooides* or any variety he would care to test.

J. E. KULLING (Botanist).

Salem, Cape Colony, April 12.

[We submitted a proof of the foregoing to Dr. Gordon Sharp, who sends the following reply:—

"Mr. J. E. Külling begins by blaming me for having 'poor ground for the rejection of a new remedy,' but later on in his letter he writes: 'However, I quite agree with Dr. Sharp as to *Monsonia ovata*.' My paper only dealt with *M. ovata*, for I had only experimented with this species, but in the paper of December 22, 1900, I quoted the views of Mr. John Maberley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who mentions the superior virtues of *M. biflora* and *M. burkei* which grew on the high veldt. Unfortunately Mr. Külling does not give us the name of the species which he describes as being so efficacious in the treatment of gastro-intestinal disorders. Coming to the three conclusions which I drew up, and to which your correspondent takes exception to, (1) that the *Geraniaceae* order does not yield a large number of active plants. This statement, I believe, is correct, for the order consists of plants possessing astringent and aromatic properties, while others are fragrant, and some have a musky odour, and the order to which a plant belongs is a starting-point on which to base its probable therapeutic value. (2) The absence of toxicity. In the particular plant now under discussion, I think my results proved my assertion. (3) The absence of any appreciable quantity of glucoside or alkaloid. Now active remedies owe their pharmacological action in most instances to one or other of these named bodies, and which

are present in appreciable amount. Taking the three points together they form a safe and just conclusion that the plant is not among the more important additions to our list of new drugs, and by the same process of reasoning the same conclusion might be applied to the genus *Monsonia*. Still, Mr. Külling tells us of a active species, and I must believe his opinion to be correct till it has been proved otherwise. However, I only regret that his species was not made known to the physicians in South Africa, who have had to deal with so many cases of dysentery and enteric fever during the Transvaal war. Mr. Külling complains of the lack of assistance and encouragement from medical men in the testing of new remedies. I can assure him he is mistaken in holding this opinion. We are so often baffled by disease that we are only too glad to get hold of a new remedy; but we are sceptical, and it must really be good in order to retain our confidence. We meet with so much negative evidence, and with so much discouragement from this source, that we are delighted when we happen to lay hold of the positive. I shall be highly grateful for any plant or plants of whatever order (accompanied, if possible, by all the information concerning them) which Mr. Külling may be kind enough to send me."

3 St. George's Terrace, Leeds, May 7.

GORDON SHARP.]

Dispensing Notes.

A section for the elucidation of difficulties and interchange of views on dispensing-problems.

Liq. Fowleri miv. in a Pill.

SIR,—Can you, or any of your numerous readers, give any information as to the most effective way of dispensing the subjoined prescription of a West-end doctor?—

Ferr. phosph...	...	...	gr. iij.
Ext. nuc. vom.	...	...	gr. ¼
Liq. Fowleri ...	...	...	℥iv.
Ext. rhei	...	...	gr. ss.
Ext. cannab. ind.	...	...	gr. ⅓

Ft. pil. Mitte xvij.

Sig.: j. ter die post cib.

Yours truly,

INVESTIGATOR. (138/67.)

[Some dispensers would evaporate the liquor Fowleri, so as strictly to follow the prescription-order, but the resulting pill is unsatisfactory. The best plan is to use an equivalent of 1-in-10 trituration of arsenious acid.]

Quinine Precipitates.

145/45. A. H.—Sal volatile precipitates quinine hydrate from solution of ferri et quin. cit. The most presentable mixture in the following case is obtained by dissolving the citrate in half the water, mixing the syrup and spirit with the rest of the water, and adding to the solution, gently stirring. If mucilage is objected to, perhaps the prescriber may increase the syrup:—

Ferri et quin. cit.	...	...	gr. xxxij.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	℥ij.
Syr. aurant.	...	...	℥ij.
Aq. ad	...	...	℥vj.

139/26. Assistant.—Please refer to C. & D., vol. 56, page 1001, for a reply to the same query.

147/47 H. S. P.—Green extracts make unsightly mixtures with fixed oils. A drachm of ext. conii and lin. camph. ziss. is as bad as any. Thinning the extract with proof spirit is better than using water.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1900, pages 212-226, and pages 259-262.

156/23. Subscriber.—To obtain a wine-licence in case of removal application has to be begun *de novo*, and if there are no objections as to character the Magistrates must grant the licence. The fact that you hold a licence now and that you apply again because of removal should be sufficient reason for the Magistrates, but it will be safer for you to employ a solicitor to put the matter through. You cannot get back part of the old licence-duty.

141/27. *L. S.*—See reply to a subscriber, page 774.

155/55. *T. D.*—The Minor examination certificate is accepted in all the Australian colonies except New South Wales, and also in New Zealand. New South Wales is waiting for reciprocity.

155/16. *W. H.*—A patent is given for the art of doing a thing, not for what the art does; consequently, if you devise an automatic till, which shows by a method not covered by an existing patent the amount of purchase and prints a receipt, that is good subject-matter for a patent. As to the registration, you can rely upon any of the patent-agents who advertise in this journal, and they will give you an estimate of the cost of registration.

156/24. *H. S. D.*—The first step to take in order to get a wine-licence is to call on the clerk of your parish (metropolitan), who will tell you the order of procedure. Apply to the local supervisor of Inland Revenue for a methylated-spirit licence, or write direct to Somerset House, sending 5s. for the period between April 1 and October 1, when the licence becomes renewable.

154/38. *A. Y. Z.*—(1) The Society that you refer to is the Chemists' Defence Association (Limited), Stonecutter Street, E.C. (2) A widow of a chemist may carry on her late husband's business with the aid of a qualified manager so long as the estate is in trust for the purposes of administration.

142/7. *Warrant Holder.*—The privilege conferred by the King is to individuals, and the use by them of the Royal Arms is exempt from the armorial-bearings duty. There is nothing to prevent the removal of the arms when the business is removed to other premises.

136/15. *Dentistry.*—We do not consider it an infringement of the Dentists' Act for a chemist not registered under that Act to advertise painless or any other kind of "dentistry," as it is not, in our opinion, a name, title, or description within the meaning of the Act, but it may possibly be made so by adventitious circumstances or conditions. As an incidental and subordinate part of a chemist's handbill or label it should be outside the Act, but as an exhibit on the door of a man who practises dentistry and nothing else there is every likelihood that a judge would regard, say, "surgical and mechanical dentistry" as a description within the meaning of the Act.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

157/3. *G. H. B.*—Your letter comes a fortnight too late, the report of the meeting having appeared in our issue of April 27.

156/71. *F. E. B.*—We do not think that any public interest attaches to your assertion that you have not received statements from the Pharmaceutical Council candidates, or that you did not observe the announcements of our postcard competition. All the candidates except three have expressed their views in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and the other journals connected with pharmacy. A dozen years ago such a thing was unheard of.

133/59. *D. E. D.*—We do not think the Knapp prescriptions are intended to be made up by a chemist. It is part of the plan of such people to give prescriptions away and take care that the patient comes back for a supply of the medicaments.

7/5. *E. H. R.*—The sample of coca wine shows signs of fermentation which, combined with an unsuitable sample of Tarragona, is sufficient to account for loss of colour. There is nothing wrong with the coca-leaves. The wine could be sterilised, fortified, and coloured to make it passable if you have more than you care to throw away.

124/20. *Bono.*—(1) The brass-folders for which formulae are given in the *C. & D.*, February 16, page 295, are used in the solid form. Your inquiry did not say anything about solutions. (2) Messrs. F. Darton & Co., 142 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., supply the goods mentioned in the article on "Electrical Apparatus" in the *C. & D.*, January 26, page 196.

149/48. *Smoke.*—(1) The sample of Salicylic Plaster which you send is made with an indiarubber basis, the ingredients of which are compounded under mechanical pressure. You can obtain the plaster from Messrs. Seahury & Johnson, or through any wholesale house. If you desire to make an article like it, try the following Austrian official formula:—

Resin oil	...	...	...	150
Copaiba	...	...	...	100
Yellow resin	...	...	...	100
Anhydrous wool-fat	...	...	...	50
Yellow wax	30

Melt together, and dissolve with—

Purified indiarubber	250
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In—

Ether	1,200
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Then add—

Powdered orris	220
Powdered sandarach	50
Ether	400

This makes "ruher adhesive plaster," and to make the salicylic plaster mix together—

Salicylic acid	...	...	10
Petroleum ether	...	...	50
The above plaster	...	...	250

Spread the plaster on linen.

(2) Resin-oil, or *Resinol*, is prepared from amber resin by destructive distillation. It is used in the above formula, but we have not heard before that it is used in Spain as a purgative; probably you mean something quite different by aceite de resino; if so, please explain. In future write in English or French rather than Spanish.

110/18. *E. McL.*—Adjusting Alcoholic Solutions.—When two liquids are mixed and neither contract nor expand, the quantities necessary to yield a given sp. gr. can be found arithmetically. In the case of mixtures of alcohol and water, however, contraction takes place varying in amount according to the proportion of alcohol to water in the mixture. These varying volumes have been ascertained by actual experiment and embodied in what are known as "alcohol-tables," to which reference is necessary to obtain the particulars you desire.

125/70. *W. E. G.*—(1) Bronze-green Lacquer.—Macerate 4 dr. of turmeric and 1 dr. gamhoge in a pint of plain lacquer, or dissolve on a water-bath 1 oz. diamond fuchsine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Hofmann's violet, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sumatra benzoin in 12 oz. of spirit, and use to colour plain lacquer. (2) Reference to the indexes of past volumes of the *C. & D.* will furnish you with many formulas for cough-mixtures.

133/35. *Alps.*—Exposure Guide.—Taking a landscape with heavy foliage or a portrait in open air at F 8 as a standard-subject the exposure required for glacier and snow-scenes will be a quarter what it is for the standard. If you suspect your films are over-exposed you must reduce the accelerator, and to obtain delicacy in the snow-scenes the developer should be diluted with an equal amount of water.

151/64. *E. R. B.*—In the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for September 8 we gave full particulars of the Preliminary examinations needed for pharmaceutical aspirants. The number can be supplied by the Publisher for 4d.

149/3. *A. L.*—If the hair-growing pomade is a proprietary one we cannot undertake to examine it.

151/72. *Moths.*—For the methods of treating worm-eaten furniture refer to *C. & D.*, October 20, page 670.

133/73. *J. McC.*—Boot-polishes.—For brown polish see answer to "Tan Polish" below. The same formula modified by the use of white wax and omission of the colour answers for a white polish. When a mixture of aniline black and blue is used in place of the brown dye a black polish is obtained.

133/15. *Tan Polish*.—Brown-boot Polish:—

Carnauba wax	...	...	...	3viij.
Sperm oil	...	...	...	3iv.
Oil of turpentine	...	...	...	3viij.
Yellow soap	...	...	...	3iss.
Water	...	...	...	3iv.
Oil of mirbane	...	...	...	5j.
Nankin brown or	...	...	...
Bismarck brown	...	...	...	q.s.

Make a jelly of the soap and water, add to it in a mortar the turpentine and the sperm oil and wax, previously melted together. The colour in solution and the perfume are added last.

137/52. *S. J. S.*—(1) The Liquid for Polishing Brass which is being much used now is made by making finely powdered kieselguhr into a cream with benzine. (2) The formula for aniline marking-ink was published in the *C. & D.* as recently as October 6, 1900, page 598.

152/50. *Irish Vet.*—Red Water in Cattle.—Small repeated doses of aloes are not advisable in this disorder. Experience favours a brisk purgative, such as the following:—

Socotrine aloes	...	...	...	1½ to 3 oz.
Mag. sulph.	...	...	...	1 lb.
Pot. nitr.	...	...	...	1 oz.

in 3 quarts of gruel. This should be followed by 2 oz. or 3 oz. of turpentine, coloured and disguised with tincture of asafetida if necessary. Refer to *C. & D.*, October 6, 1900, page 598; May 27, 1899, page 868; and "Veterinary Counter-practice" (new edition), page 165, for further particulars of the treatment.

71/4. *Etching*.—(1) We do not know Webb's "Farmers' Friend," but Messrs. Longmans, the publishers of Dr. H. J. Webb's agricultural handbooks, may be able to tell you. (2) Etching-fluid for brass:—

Nitric acid	...	...	...	½ oz.
Water	...	...	...	40 oz.
Mix, and add—				
Potassium chlorate	...	...	...	1½ oz.
Dissolved in—				
Water	...	...	...	25 oz.

(3) "Common turpentine" we take to be oil of turpentine. (4) Drop-black is a finely-leigated variety of ivory-black. (5) Scarlet Cloth is cleaned with ammonia. (6) Solution of oxalic acid followed by a polishing with prepared chalk is best for Cleaning Brass Scales and Weights.

147/50. *W. H. A.*—We are not aware of any use to which hederic acid is put. Ivy leaves and berries from which hederic acid is made have been used in medicine to a limited extent for cutaneous eruptions, particularly tetter and itch.

147/5. *Theatrical*.—The formula for Zinc Make-up Lotion is—

Zinc oxide	...	...	...	3ss.
Glycerin and rose-water (of each equal parts)	...	...	...	3iij.
Mix.				

A 3-oz. bottle sells for 6d.

145/40. *Belfast*.—We cannot give an authoritative statement as to what a "double-strength" seidlitz-powder should contain, as the practice varies according to the locality. An extra quantity of Rochelle salt, varying from 5j. to 5iij., is added to the contents of the blue paper.

137/31. *Quassia*.—Lin. Ammonia B.P. always becomes thick on keeping, notwithstanding the substitution in the B.P., 1898, of almond oil for a portion of the olive oil. Squire says cotton-seed oil is the only oil which makes a satisfactory and permanent emulsion with ammonia. The best way is to make the liniment as required, or put it up in wide-mouth bottles or collapsible tubes.

140/52. *B. & S.*—Soldering-fluid.—There is no recognised strength of zinc-chloride solution for use as a soldering-fluid. The B.P. liq. zinc chlor. diluted with an equal quantity of water answers well, or you could make a roughly equivalent solution by dissolving 4 lbs. zinc chloride in 1 gal. of water.

144/67. *Photo*.—One-solution Developer:—

Metol	...	...	...	50 gr.
Quinol	...	...	...	40 gr.
Sodium sulphite	...	...	...	1 oz.
Potassium bromide	...	...	...	25 gr.
Sodium carbonate	...	...	...	1 oz.
Distilled water to	...	...	...	20 oz.

Pint-bottles of this developer can be profitably sold at 1s.

151/52. *Photo*.—Concentrated One-solution Developer:—

Adurol	...	...	...	1 oz.
Sodium sulphite	...	...	...	8 oz.
Potassium carbonate	...	...	...	6 oz.
Water to	...	...	...	40 oz.

For use dilute with three or four times its bulk of water.

120/73. *J. M. S.*—Toning-bath to suit your label:—

Gold chloride	...	...	...	10 gr.
Ammon. sulphocyanide	...	...	...	200 gr.
Water to	...	...	...	20 oz.

Dissolve the gold in 10 oz. of water, and add to it the ammonium sulphocyanide dissolved in 10 oz. of water. For use 2 oz. of the bath is diluted to 10 oz. with water.

105/25. *Reader*.—Worm-powders for Horses.—There is no ingredient in these of special remedial value for worms. We make the composition to be potassium nitrate, sulphur, and black antimony.

95/61. *J. R. S. W.*—The B.P.C. formula for Headache-powders (*C. & D.*, April 27, 1901, page 686) fairly represents the sample you send.

139/54. *J. McK.*—Your complaint that indiarubber solution evaporates too quickly when used for mending tyres is original. The remedy is to thin the cement with more solvent, either carbon bisulphide or benzine.

120/33. *Zylo*.—We cannot isolate any active principle from the pills you send. Oil of anise, extract of liquorice, and the carbonate of magnesia in which they are rolled are the only components we can detect with certainty.

155/20. *Auberon*.—You fail to give us particulars as to the origin of the sample of mountant you send.

155/42. *S. C. N.*—The Fire-extinguishing Liquid (*C. & D.*, April 20, page 665) is intended to be a saturated solution, so that you will use a sufficiency of water to gain that end.

153/62. *Subscriber*.—(1) Ung. Viride is made by digesting equal parts of lard and elder-flower leaves together till the leaves are crisp, then straining, adding a ¼ part of mutton suet, and stirring gently till cold. Oil soluble chlorophyll is obtainable, and can be used for making a green ointment in a much shorter time than the above method. (2) The Pharmaceutical Society do not now conduct a Preliminary examination. The Entrance examinations are specified in the *C. & D.* Educational Number (September 8, 1900, page 415).

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

155/38. Makers or proprietors of "Barber's Querite" for toothache.

155/18. Makers of pale and black malt and hops, packed in cartons, to sell at 4½d. each.

155/24. Address of actual makers of white-wood printing-frames; also of photographic lamps.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 16.

THE advance in quinine in the speculative market has been one of the few interesting features since our last report. The small bark shipments for the first half of the month, and the advance at the cinchona-auctions at Amsterdam, are mainly responsible for the increased business. A further advance has been made in chloral hydrate, and all orders are to be submitted to makers. Lime-juice is getting scarce, and higher prices are asked for good. Jamaica ginger was lower in auction, owing to less demand. Golden seal is offering at lower rates, and gentian is firmer. In heavy chemicals there is an absence of new features, with the exception of sulphate of ammonia, which is dearer. Citric and tartaric acids are quiet. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Chloral hydrate Lime-juice Oil, cassia (c.i.f.) Quinine	Gentian		Caraway-seed Ginger (Jam.) Golden-seal Pepper, black

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 9 to 15 (both inclusive):—Aloes (@ Aden), 8 cs.; asafetida (@ Bunder Abbas), 42 cs.; "balsams" (@ Colon), 10 cs.; calumba (@ Marseilles), 297; cardamoms, 27; castor oil, (E.I.) 448 cs., (Ital.) 25 bxs., 12 cs.; chillies (@ Bombay), 161 bls.; cinchona (@ Amst.), 300 bds., 8 cs.; cocoa-butter, 32; cod-liver oil, (@ Drontheim) 104 pkgs., (@ Bergen) 155 brls., (@ Aalesund) 272 brls.; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux), 39; drugs, (@ Panama) 8, (@ Marseilles) 78 pkgs., (@ Philadelphia) 47 cs.; essential oils, (@ Messina) 120 cs., (@ Palermo) 40 cs.; ginger (Jam.), 1,607 pkgs., (@ Bombay) 778 bgs.; gum arabic, (@ Bombay) 50 cs. 146 bgs., (@ Aden) 29 cs. 111 bags; gum olibanum (@ Bombay), 468 cs. 30 bls.; honey, (Jam.) 460, (Chil.) 438; insect-flowers, 10 bls.; powder, 10 cs.; ipecacuanha, 3 bags; lime-juice (W.I.), 59 puns.; manna (@ Palermo), 5; menthol (@ Bremen), 17; nux vomica (@ Bombay), 1,094; olibanum (@ Bombay), 267 cs.; opium (@ Calcutta), 115 cs.; orris (Ital.), 5; potash chlorate (Swed.), 10; quicksilver (Ital.), 100; roots (@ Rotterdam), 17 bls.; sarsaparilla (@ Panama), 18; senna (@ Bombay), 96; scammony-root, (@ Marseilles) 14 bls., (@ Alexandria) 45 bls.; squills, (@ Messina) 23, (@ Trieste) 4; styrax (@ Marseilles), 20; tamarinds, (W.I.) 77, (E.I.) 16; turmeric (@ Bombay), 1,188 pkgs.; vanilla, (Tahiti) 4 cs., (@ Bordeaux) 8; wax, bees', (Jam.) 21, (Span.) 10 bls., (Calcutta) 115 cs.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than London.]

There is some slight improvement in the all-round demand for general chemicals, but the tone of the market cannot be said to be anything but quiet, and particularly so for the time of the year. There are fair inquiries in the market for main products, and a change for the better may be imminent. There is little alteration of note in values, these being for the most part fairly steadily maintained.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder and caustic soda are still very quiet. Other products unchanged from late reports, both as regards demand and price.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has fully maintained late firmer tone, and prices show further advancement. Nearest figures are:—Beckton, 111.; Beckton terms, 107. 15s. to 107. 17s. 6d.; Hull,

107. 12s. 6d. to 107. 15s.; Leith, 107. 15s. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 214 tons.

GREEN COPPERAS steadily maintains a firm position, and is in good demand at late rates. Best Lancashire makes, 42s. to 44s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and Welsh 13s. 6d. to 14s. per ton, free on rails, in bulk.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME shows a slight decline since last quoted, owing to quiet demand, but otherwise is fairly steady at 51. 7s. 6d. to 51. 12s. 6d. per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is rather firmer, at 221. 10s.; Anchor, 231. to 241.; Liverpool, 231 per ton.

RECOVERED SULPHUR.—In steady demand, at unchanged rates of 47. 15s. to 51. per ton, in bags, free on rails.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Moving well, and steady at 60s. to 65s. per ton.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, May 15

CASTOR OIL.—Notwithstanding the arrival of close upon 500 cases good seconds Calcutta by the *Workman* the value has not been appreciably affected, 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. being still paid for this grade. First-pressure French is slightly better for the week, 3½d. to 3¾d. now being quoted for first-pressure. Sales of second-pressure French have been made at 3¾d. in store, and now very little of this grade is offering. English first-pressure is still quoted 3½d. per lb.

QUILLARIA.—Steadying in value, and holders are now quoting 131. 5s. to 131. 10s. per ton for ordinary quality in quantity.

ACACIA SORTS.—The imports continue steady though small, and sales of 13 serons of white soft sorts are reported at 56s. to 57s. per cwt., and 30 serons Amrad description have changed hands at 27s. 6d. per cwt.

LINSEED OIL is still going in sellers' favour, and Liverpool makes in export-casks are now being quoted 34s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality.

TURPS.—Owing to the non-arrival of an overdue steamer stocks on the spot are becoming exceedingly small, and holders are readily getting 28s. per cwt. It is offering to arrive shortly at a reduced figure.

GINGER.—Two tons old crop African, in prime condition, have been sold at 32s. per cwt. The new crop to arrive still continues to be bought at recent high figures.

HONEY.—Values of Chilian and Jamaican are unchanged. Several parcels have been detained on the quay by the Customs authorities pending the imposition, or otherwise, of a duty. Meanwhile big expenses are being incurred for quay-rent, watching, &c., and there is some speculation as to the parties who will ultimately pay these. Small sales of Californian are reported at 42s. 6d. per cwt.

BEESWAX (CHILIAN).—Fifty packages have just arrived and will be offered at auction shortly; 3 packages of fair pale Argentine found buyers at 71. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Forty-five bales offered at auction; 50s. was asked by the importers, but the only bid forthcoming was 27s. 6d. per cwt.

CHILLIES.—Thirty-four bales Sierra Leone new crop, bright red, were offered at auction; 50s. per cwt. was the limit placed on them by the holders, and 47s. 6d. was bid and refused.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, May 14

Our drug-market has undergone little change since last week.

CARNAUBA WAX.—A very brisk business has been done at rapidly advancing prices. About 75,000 kilos. have changed hands since my last report. To-day's quotations are 110m. to 115m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

AGAR-AGAR is easier at 380m. per 100 kilos.

ANISE, RUSSIAN, is firmer at 34m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU is rather easier at 11½m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR, REFINED, is quiet, second-hand holders quoting 460m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO is unchanged at 100m. per 100 kilos.

COCA-LEAVES are very firm, and dearer at 300m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED is quieter at 80m. to 83m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT shows more inquiry, and is tending firmer at 425m. to 430m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL.—Dull of sale at 25½m. per kilo.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio is very scarce at 29½m. per kilo, while Cartagena is quiet at 14m. per kilo.

JALAP is unchanged at 105m. to 120m. per 100 kilos.

QUININE.—Unchanged at 45m. per kilo.

SUGAR OF MILK is quiet and lower, at 86m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE keeps quiet, at 125m. per 100 kilos.

WAX, JAPANESE, is firmer, at 61½m. per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL is firmer, with non-congealing oil offering at 63m. per barrel.

LINSEED OIL.—Excited, with little to be had on the spot.

PEPPERMINT OIL is firm, at 6.10m. per lb. for HGH, and Japanese at 7½m. per kilo.

CLOVE OIL is quoted 6½m. per kilo.

American Drug Market.*New York, May 7.*

Business is of average volume for the season of the year. Transactions are entirely of a jobbing character, but the undertone of the market is steady.

BALSAM COPAIBA is selling freely in jobbing quantities at 38c. to 40c. per lb. for Central American. Pará is firm at 48c. to 50c. Tolu is quiet at the recent decline to 27c. Peru is higher owing to concentration of stocks, and \$1.40 is generally quoted, though supplies are obtainable at \$1.35.

COCAINE has advanced \$1 per oz. owing to increased cost of the raw material. Bulk goods are quoted by makers at \$6.

CUBES are quoted at 12c. to 13c. per lb., but demand has fallen off, and probably the inside figure can be shaded.

GOLDEN-SEAL has declined to 49c., and the market is easy in the absence of demand.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio is quiet, with supplies obtainable at \$2.85 to \$3. Cartagena is selling at \$2.

JALAP is more quiet, notwithstanding the activity in foreign markets, and quotations are nominally unchanged, at 12½c. to 13c.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT is strong, at \$1.15 for Western, and demand continues good. HGH is obtainable at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

OPIMUM is again weaker, and \$3 30 will now buy in case-lots.

QUININE is quiet, and quotations are unchanged, at 32c. to 34c., according to brand. Second hands offer German at 31c. and Java at 30½c.

COCA-LEAVES continue in a firm position, stocks on the spot being very limited. Truxillo are quoted at 23c. to 25c. per lb., and Huanuco at 30c. to 35c., according to quality.

BENZONIN.—Sumatra gum is steady, at 27c. to 35c., according to quality; and Siam is a trifle lower at 80c. to 90c., owing to recent arrivals.

Cablegrams

BERGEN, May 15, 6.20 P.M.:—The market here has developed a firmer tendency during the last few days, and 57s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, is now quoted for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. The catch of cod to date amounts to 32,543,000, against 27,184,000 at the same time of last year. This is expected to produce 28,831 barrels, against 24,052 barrels last year.

* * *

HAMBURG, May 15.—To-morrow (Thursday) is a holiday here. Ergot is improving in value, and 430 m. per 100 kilos. is now wanted. Refined camphor is unchanged at 460 m. per 100 kilos. in second-hands.

* * *

SMYRNA, May 16, 10.30 A.M.:—Fifteen cases of opium have been sold this week at a parity of 8s. 10d. per lb. The market continues in a steady position.

* * *

NEW YORK, May 16, 2.43 P.M.:—The prevailing tone on this market is that of quietude. Opium, particularly, is dull at \$3 25 per lb. Cascara sagrada, however, appears to be hardening, and 5c. per lb. is the latest price. Cannabis indica is strong, 50c. per lb. being the closing figure, and Curaçao aloes is also firm at 4c. per lb. Ergot of rye is slightly easier, 49c. per lb. being now accepted, but balsam of tolu is firmer at 27½c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—Quiet, at from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for English crystals.

ACID, TARTARIC, is also quiet, at from 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb. for foreign and 1s. 0¾d. for English.

ACONITE.—German napellus has been sold at 47s. 6d. per cwt., spot.

ANISE.—Slow of sale at 17s. per cwt. for Russian.

ARGOL.—At the drysaltery-auctions, 25 bags were offered, of which 23 sold at 52s. for good white, and 40s. to 41s. per cwt. for pinky.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday fair manufacturing St. Vincents sold at 1¼d. to 1½d., and fine at 3½d. per lb. Bermuda sold at 1s. 7d. per lb.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—The exports from Parnahyba during 1900 amounted to 6 packages, against 30 cases in 1899.

CANARY-SEED.—Slow at 33s. per quarter for Turkish.

CANNABIS INDICA.—There are still sellers of tops at 2s. per lb.

CARAWAY-SEED.—Lower at 27s. per cwt. for ordinary Dutch.

CHAMOMILES have been in good demand; one importer quotes 75s. per cwt., c.i.f., for fairly good flowers.

CHLORAL HYDRATE has again been advanced by some makers, who now quote 2s. 11d. to 3s. per lb. for bottom quantities, duty paid. Large orders are said to have accumulated in the hands of the makers, which they are unable to execute for the time being.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java for the first half of the month amounted to 228,000 Amst. lbs., against 481,000 in 1900, and 225,000 in 1899.

COCAINE.—Buyers' wants appear to be supplied for the moment, and only a small business has been done at about 20s., the asking price generally in secondhands being 20s. 3d. Makers are firm at 20s. 9d.

CODEIA.—In steady demand, at 13s. 1d. per oz. for small wholesale lots.

CORIANDER-SEED.—Steady at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per cwt. for Morocco.

CUMIN-SEED.—In small supply, and dear at 34s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Quiet at 2s. 2½d. per lb., c.i.f., or 2s. 4d., spot, for Spanish, and 2s. to 2s. 0½d., c.i.f., or 2s. 3d., spot, for Russian.

FENUGREEK-SEED is quoted 6s. 6d. to 7s. per cwt.

GALLS.—Persian blues have a firmer tendency, but little business has been done owing to the higher pretensions of the principal holders. Blues are quoted 50s. to 52s. 6d., spot, greens 50s., and white 45s. per cwt.

GENTIAN has been sold at 17s. per cwt., spot, which is rather better. Importers quote 17s., c.i.f. and cut root, 22s.

GOLDEN-SEAL is lower on the spot, business having been done at 2s. 2½d. per lb. net.

GUINEA GRAINS.—There is a seller of a few bags at 115s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—In so-called Persian insoluble gum steady sales have been made at late rates. Good unworked sorts are quoted 16s. to 18s. 6d., pale small 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d., and selected 21s. to 25s. per cwt.

In the course of a description of the Sirdar's recent journey through the Soudan, a Reuter correspondent states that trade in Kordofan is prosperous, and this year's gum crop is excellent.

JABORANDI.—The exports from Parnahyba (Brazil) during 1900 amounted to 7 bags, against 30 bags in 1899, all of which were sent to Liverpool.

LEMON-JUICE.—English is in demand at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per gal.

LIME-JUICE is a rising market, up to 1s. 5d. per gal. having been paid for good raw pale, which is somewhat scarce.

LINSEED.—Bold clean is worth 60s. per quarter.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—A British Consular report on the trade of Aleppo for 1900 states that one of the greatest sources of wealth which this district affords is the gathering of liquorice-root, which grows all over the vilayet, but chiefly in the plain of Antioch, and during the entire winter the extraction of the root provides a livelihood for nearly 20,000 persons. There has been a remarkable development of this business during the past year, the increase in volume being shown as 10,240 tons, with a value of 81,921l. There are five firms at Alexandretta engaged in the export of liquorice, two British, one American, and two native, and three new steam-presses have been set up during the past year.

MAGNESIA.—American carbonate is quoted 18s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Liverpool, in round lots. It is rumoured that the American Magnesia Company is to be amalgamated with one of the British firms.

MENTHOL.—A fair business has been done at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per lb., spot, according to brand. To arrive 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d., c.i.f., is quoted.

MORPHINE.—Quiet, with second-hand sellers of hydrochloride at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. per oz.; makers quote 5s.

NUX VOMICA.—The s.s. *Clan MacArthur*, from Calcutta has arrived with 1,068 packages.

OIL, CASSIA, comcs dearer from China, 2s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f., now being quoted for 70 to 75 per cent.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The progress at Finmarken is still slow, and as the cod is now apparently diminishing in size and the liver rather poor, the tendency of the market is firm at the last quotation of 56s per barrel, f.o.b., for best Lofoten non-congealing oil. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,629½ barrels, against 3,073 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American GHG is still tending upwards, one importer quoting 6s. 7d. per lb. spot. In second-hands small spot sales have been made at 6s. 3d., but sellers generally ask 6s. 4½d. to 6s. 6d.

OPIMUM.—The tendency on the London market is dull and easier, although holders have not reduced their quotations. Good druggists' can be had at 9s. 6d. per lb. Persian remains very quiet, fine being obtainable on the spot at 12s. 6d., and 12s. for arrival.

SMYRNA, May 3.—The market is very quiet this week, sales amounting to 5 cases only at 9s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, for current talequale. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,994 cases, against 2,710 cases at the corresponding period of last year. From Salonica it is reported that the outturn there will not exceed 1,200 cases, and from Karahissar and other Anatolia opium-districts rain is still needed. Current talequale is a trifle cheaper from weak holders, but for good stuff sellers ask full values.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—Purchases during the past week for London account are as follows:—Thirty cases Karahissars, at 9s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b.; and three cases soft shipping, at 10s. 3d. Weather continues favourable, but yield is not expected to exceed 5,000 cases. The market keeps steady, with holders having no inclination to sell at present.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—There have been frequent showers during the past week, and the crop is progressing favourably. Market quiet.

QUICKSILVER.—The importer continues to quote 9l. 2s. 6d. per bottle, and in second-hands there is nothing obtainable below this figure. The exports from Seville (according to a British consular report issued this week) during 1900 amounted to 1,025 tons (205,000l.) against 1,051 tons (210,200l.) in 1899. From Huelva 205,000 kilos. (201 tons) were shipped in 1900, against 820,000 kilos. in 1899.

Quicksilver receipts at San Francisco in March were 2,040 flasks. For the three months ending March 31 they were 6,144 flasks, against 6,011 flasks in the corresponding period in 1900. These receipts do not include shipments from the mines to consumers. For the three months this year the shipments by water from San Francisco were:—Korea, 12 flasks; Mexico, 928; Central America, 302; British Columbia, 4; New York, 35; total, 1,281 flasks, against 2,919 in the first quarter of 1900.

QUININE.—Dearer. The improvement reported last week has been well maintained, and a considerable business is reported from second-hands at advanced rates. B & S or Brunswick has sold on the spot at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d., June, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d., July, 1s. 4d., August, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d., and October, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d.; a sale of 10,000 oz. Zimmer has been made at 1s. 4½d., and P. & G. brand has been advanced to 1s. 5d. The market quieted down somewhat on Wednesday, and only a small business was done at previous rates. To-day the market is again quiet, and little or no business has been done. The speculation is, of course, due to the small bark shipments for the first half of the month, and the improvement in the unit at Amsterdam last week. It is reported that agents for the B. & S. and Brunswick brands have refused orders from brokers at 1s. 5d., while druggists' orders are accepted subject to approval.

At the quinine auction at Batavia on May 15, 3,000 kilos. (105,000 oz.) of Java make (Ed. II.) sold at an average of fl. 23½ per kilo., against an average of fl. 22½ paid at the April 3 auction. The next auction to be held there will take place on June 19.

SENEGA.—Quiet and unchanged at 1s. 6d. per lb. net.

SENNA.—All the cheap lots of Alexandrian senna appear to have been disposed of, and one holder is now asking 6½d. for slightly broken leaf. There has been a fair inquiry for Finnevely leaf, and anything with colour is sought after.

SERPENTARY.—Business is reported at 1s. 5d. per lb. net.

SHELLAC.—The auctions were resumed on Tuesday after

an interval of four weeks, but they proved very uninteresting, comprising about 430 cases, of which 42 only sold at unchanged rates. Of 233 cases second orange offered, 10 cases pale curly sold at 67s.; 31 cases button sold at 62s. for blocky firsts, 55s. for dark thirds, and common dark resinous 46s. Privately there is little demand, and the small sales include second orange at 57s. to 58s. per cwt., spot.

SPICES.—The speculative markets have been quiet and prices of both black pepper and cloves are lower. At auction on Wednesday all the Cochin *Ginger* offered was bought in; small and medium cut at 54s. to 57s. 6d., and washed rough at 45s. per cwt. Jamaica met with less competition, and only about half the quantity at auction found buyers, and then a reduction of 2s. per cwt. had to be accepted; common to ordinary at 41s. to 44s., middling to fair at 45s. to 54s., and good at 63s. per cwt. Japan sold privately at 34s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* are lower; fair sold at 4d. per lb. The delivery market is also lower, 4½d. having been accepted for June-August. *Pimento* steady, with more demand; ordinary sold at 2½d., and fair at 2½d. per lb. Shrivelled *Capsicums* on stalk sold at 17s. 6d., fair red pods being bought in at 30s. per cwt. *Cassia-lignea* sold "without reserve" at 41s. 6d. per cwt. for new selected. *Cassia-chips* were bought in at 40s., and *China Cinnamon*, at 30s. per cwt. Ordinary *Cinnamon-chips* sold at 2½d. per lb., featherings at 6½d., and pieces at 9d. per lb. Black *Pepper* sold at 6½d. per lb. for bold Calicut and at 6d. to 6½d. for small heavy. Penang was bought in at 5½d., and Lampong at 6d. per lb. Singapore is lower at 6½d. on the spot, and at 6½d. for June-August shipment. Fair Singapore white sold at 9½d. per lb., but Penang was bought in at 8½d. per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—Business this week has been mostly in grades valued at 8l. and under, showing no change from the auction-prices; for some parcels of the better grades lower prices have been paid. Stocks of the lower grades of Bagdad and Persian continue to increase.

The exports from the vilayet of Adana during 1900 amounted in value to 21,987l., against 28,500l. in 1899. France received 8,191l., the United Kingdom 4,540l., Germany 2,279l., Belgium 1,360l., Austria-Hungary 1,000l., Russia 763l., and Italy 224l.

TURMERIC.—In auction 330 bags of Cochin were offered, of which 7 bags sold at 10s. per cwt. for rough whole bulbs; rough finger was taken out at 21s., and for bright lean Madras finger 24s. 6d. was the buying-in price.

VALERIAN.—A fair business has been done in Belgian root at 23s. per cwt., c.i.f.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—The shipments from Ceara during 1900 amounted to 169 tons, against 103 tons in 1899, and 258 tons in 1898. From Parnahyba 617 bags were shipped in 1900, against 333 bags in 1899.

Exports from Alexandretta.

The following were among the articles exported from Alexandretta during 1899-1900:—

	1900		1899	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Gall-nuts and yellow berries ...	583	32,526	380	21,650
Yellow wax ...	33	4,950	27	4,050
Gum ...	211	10,943	219	10,987
Sesame, poppy, castor oil, and mustard-seed	701	8,607	755	8,457
Soap ...	176	7,135	149	6,103
Pistachios ...	340	28,615	309	25,835
Almond and apricot kernels ...	277	7,515	260	6,975
Olive oil ...	211	6,620	135	5,400
Opium ...	9	7,700	10	8,450
Scammony-root ...	19	475	42	1,050
Liquorice-root ...	15,488	123,905	5,248	41,984
Valonea ...	31	186	88	528
Albumen and egg-yolk	279	13,950	227	11,350

Linseed Oil.

There has been a steady upward movement in linseed oil during the past month. The influences of spring trade have naturally had their effect in this direction, but these have been supplemented by a very bad report with regard to the Indian crop, which, it is said, will not average more than 20 per cent. of a normal output. The receipts of linseed from British India for the first quarter of the year help to confirm the estimate of the director of land records and agriculture, being only 33,462 qrs., against 109,503 qrs. in 1900 and 215,465 qrs. in 1899; but it must not be forgotten that we have had a great fall in the price of linseed, and this in itself tends to check shipments; possibly seed has been withheld from the market during November and December, and we shall receive it later on. There is also another counteracting circumstance to be considered, and that is the position of Argentina as a purveyor of linseed to our crushers. The growth of Argentine shipments during the last three years is remarkable, the figures for the first three months of the year being 374,587 qrs., against 185,796 qrs. in 1900 and 50,078 qrs. in 1899. This enormous increase has more than made up for the shortage in the receipts from other parts of the world. The price at which the oil stood a month ago—23*l*. per ton in London (spot)—has risen to 33*l*., while May to August deliveries have been placed within 5*s*. per ton of the spot figure. The position at the present moment is certainly one in which every caution should be used.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of April, 1901, and to the stocks on April 30.

	April		Stocks		1901	
	Landed	Delivd.	1901	1900	Imprtd.	Delivrd.
Aloes cs &c.	27	155	2,909	2,946	481	628
" gourd	—	—	766	—	—	268
Anise, star cs	—	5	49	54	11	10
Balsams csks &c.	142	191	216	350	583	862
Calumba bgs	5	82	960	176	510	456
Camphor pkgs	1,190	524	3,809	1,814	2,738	2,768
Cardamoms cs &c.	404	292	2,159	2,586	1,116	1,155
Cinchona pkgs	3,019	1,438	11,661	13,810	8,526	6,486
Cubeb	—	—	1,394	1,654	—	154
Dragons-blood cs	17	13	102	95	43	88
Galls pkgs	1,587	1,130	4,557	2,267	5,471	3,353
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	1	97	68	60	31
Animi & copal ..	7,224	2,638	15,715	7,736	17,522	12,571
Arabic "	1,209	2,349	13,735	9,907	5,139	9,150
Asafetida ..	361	67	648	875	905	636
Benzoin "	344	198	1,069	1,406	926	892
Damar "	95	291	3,233	3,642	1,097	1,826
Galbanum ..	—	—	10	14	—	6
Gamboge	10	5	164	254	12	62
Guaiaacum ..	—	4	33	73	8	14
Kauri tons	43	196	1,747	1,572	565	747
Kino pkgs	23	1	100	31	84	10
Mastic "	—	—	3	23	—	3
Myrrh, E. I. ..	2	19	180	279	98	96
Olibanum ..	431	497	2,646	2,631	2,711	1,515
Sandarac	32	51	823	663	513	282
Tragacanth ..	1,174	767	5,175	3,724	5,403	3,781
Ipecacuanha, Rio bis	9	22	210	153	74	249
" Cartagena pkgs	54	10	168	150	237	220
Jalap bis	—	16	185	314	—	146
Nux vomica... pkgs	—	572	317	394	316	1,482
Oils—						
Anise cs	—	—	163	158	30	40
Cassia "	—	2	106	88	—	9
Castor pkgs	189	185	514	672	746	1,844
Cocoa-nut .. tons	89	34	133	415	298	312
Olive csks &c.	463	523	892	1,043	1,578	1,182
Palm tons	7	3	17	1	19	7
† Quinine sulph... lbs	13,655	2,309	208,189	214,256	28,234	29,827
Rhubarb chts	—	112	923	1,034	152	418
Sarsaparilla .. bis	72	102	130	406	344	367
Senna bis &c.	80	296	1,576	2,487	955	1,910
Shellac cs	2,645	2,949	40,141	42,941	17,084	13,661
Turmeric tons	39	45	299	470	48	213
Wax, bees' ... pkgs	536	309	1,401	962	1,578	1,636
" Japan cs, &c.	1	53	488	275	127	464

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

THE exports of chemicals and drugs to Trebizond during 1900 amounted in value to 3,330*l*., against 3,970*l*. in 1899.

Personalities.

MR. J. F. FIELDSEND, chemist and druggist, Gorton Brook, Manchester, has been re-elected rector's warden of All Saints' Church, West Gorton.

COLONEL BARTIE, V.C., M.B., has been temporarily appointed Assistant-Director General of the Army Medical Service, his duties to begin next month.

AN enlarged photograph of the late Alderman John Richard Battle, of Lincoln, has been presented to the City Corporation by his son, Mr. J. S. Battle, pharmaceutical chemist, and it is to be hung in the Guildhall.

MR. A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN, J.P., chemist and druggist Cambridge, has been appointed one of the delegates of the Cambridge Corporation to attend the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health at Eastbourne in July.

MR. H. EWING SMITH, chemist and druggist, one of the partners of Messrs. T. and H. Smith & Co., and manager of the London branch of the business, was one of those elected to the Fellowship of the Chemical Society on May 2.

MR. CHARLES E. ROWCROFT, chemist and druggist, who five years ago was appointed chief dispenser to the Rio Tinto Copper Company at their mines in Spain, is now in England on holiday. From conversation with Mr. Rowcroft, we learn that the company employs 9,000 men, and provides medical attendance for them and their families. The medical staff consists of twelve medical practitioners—English, Scotch, and Spanish—and eight dispensers. Mr. Rowcroft's assistants are all Spanish, and they have quite a busy time every day dispensing for the large population. Mr. Rowcroft has, in association with Dr. MacDonald, been investigating the relations between malaria and mosquitoes, and their observations agree entirely with those of Dr. Nansen and Major Ronald Ross. In Rio Tinto there is no malaria and no mosquitoes, but across the mountains, all along the railway line from Rio Tinto to Huelva, mosquitoes abound, and there also malarial fever is prevalent. They have proved the connection between the two, and gauze-protected huts have been erected in which the dwellers have escaped the fever, although at the same time, the dwellers in non-protected huts on the other side of the railway had fever.

Coming Events.

Tuesday, May 21.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, at 7 P.M. Annual dinner at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Metropole.

Wednesday, May 22.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 12 noon. Annual general meeting.

Western Chemists' Association, Westbourne Restaurant, W., at 9 P.M. Meeting.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham. Annual general meeting at 7 P.M., followed by annual dinner.

Thursday, May 23.

The Optical Society, Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, W.C., at 8 P.M. Social meeting.

Friday, May 24.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Dr. R. T. Glazebrook on "The Aims of the National Physical Laboratory."

THE NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION in their circular on behalf of Mr. Richard Lord Gifford's candidature for a seat on the Pharmaceutical Council "specially appeal to the 1,857 who voted for him last year to again give him their support, and ask the 1,800 who did not tender their voting-papers at all to consider it their duty, at this important time, to make use of the privilege thus given them for expressing their views with effect." Mr. Gifford's election address is appended, and the circular is signed by Thomas Critchley, Chairman, and William Holt and George B. Pickworth, Hon. Secretaries.